CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

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CITY OF TORONTO

Toronto

Municipal Handbook

COMPILED BY
GEO. A. WEALE
CITY CLERK

1956

CALENDAR 1956

JANUARY.

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FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

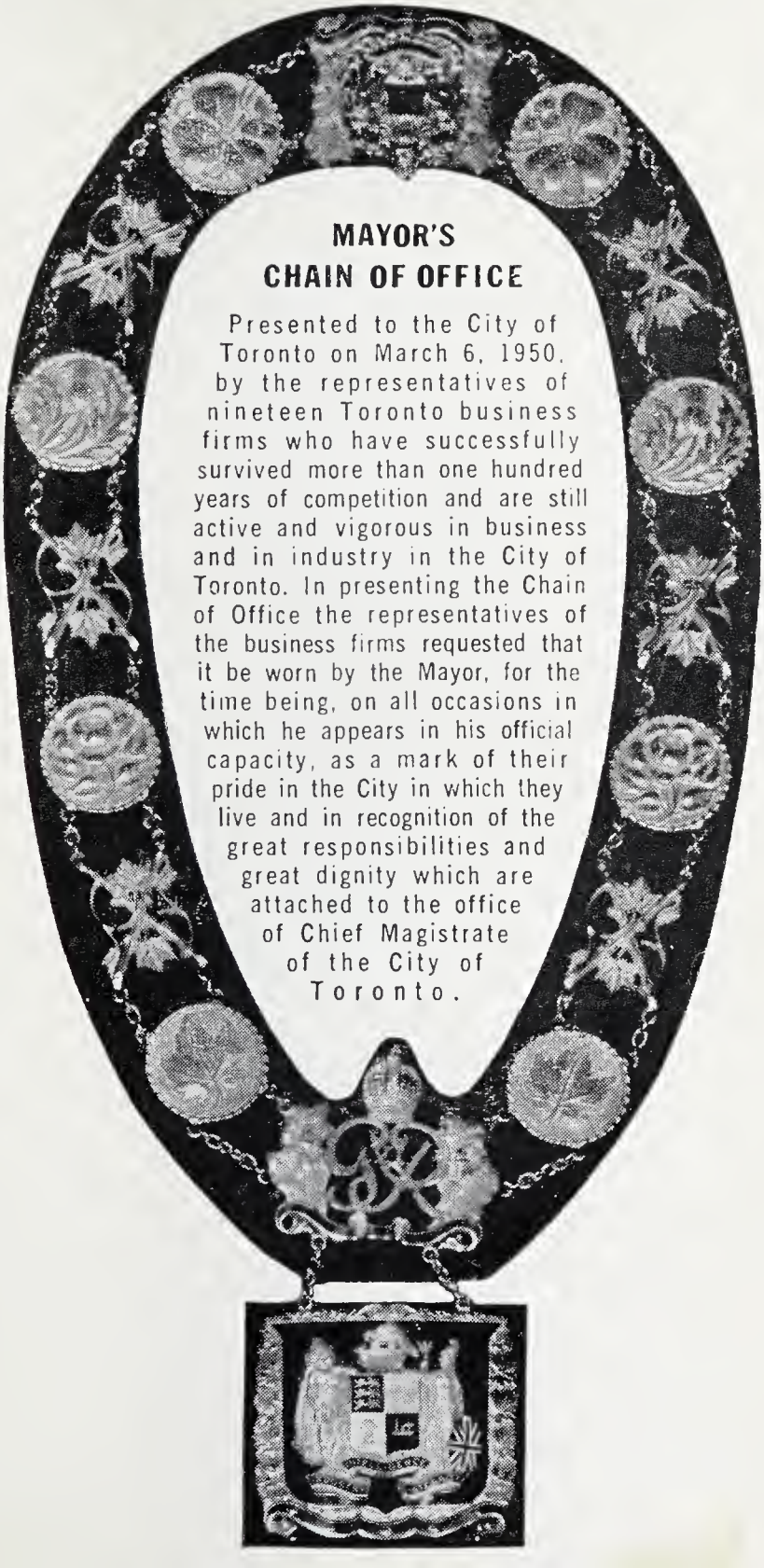
For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions, heads of departments, Metropolitan Council and committees, etc., has been included on coloured paper at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 217 to 227. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 77 to 87 and 262 to 266.

GEO. A. WEALE,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 1, 1956.

Port of Toronto Skyline from Toronto Bay.


MAYOR'S
CHAIN OF OFFICE
Presented to the City of Toronto on March 6, 1950, by the representatives of nineteen Toronto business firms who have successfully survived more than one hundred years of competition and are still active and vigorous in business and in industry in the City of Toronto. In presenting the Chain of Office the representatives of the business firms requested that it be worn by the Mayor, for the time being, on all occasions in which he appears in his official capacity, as a mark of their pride in the City in which they live and in recognition of the great responsibilities and great dignity which are attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

THE MAYOR OF TORONTO
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., son of Mary and the late Jacob Joseph Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was born in Brockville, Ontario, on November 7th, 1892. His maternal and paternal grandparents immigrated to Canada almost a century ago, the former settling in the County of Glengarry, where the Mayor's mother was born, and the latter settling in Ottawa. He received his early education in the Cornwall Public School and Collegiate, and on his 16th birthday, he was articled as a student at law. In 1913, he graduated from Osgoode Hall as a Barrister-at-Law, and he has practised his profession in Toronto ever since. In 1929, he was created a King's Counsel. He was first elected to the Toronto City Council in 1924 as an Alderman for Ward 4, and served in that capacity for 28 consecutive years. In 1955, he was elected Mayor and was re-elected in 1956, and is now serving his 30th year as a member of the Toronto City Council.

Mayor Phillips married Esther Lyons, daughter of the late Jacob H. and Amelia Lyons, in 1917, and they have two children, Madeline (Mrs. Arthur G. Brodey of Sarnia), and Alderman Howard A. Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto, and seven grandchildren. The latter are Michael Phillips Brodey, Jo-Ann Brodey, Gerald Lyons Brodey, John David Phillips, Linda Ruth Phillips, Jeffrey Mohr Phillips and James Grant Phillips.

(Left to Right) — **1956 CITY C**

Seated: *Controller Saunders, Controller Brand, Ma*
Controller Allen.

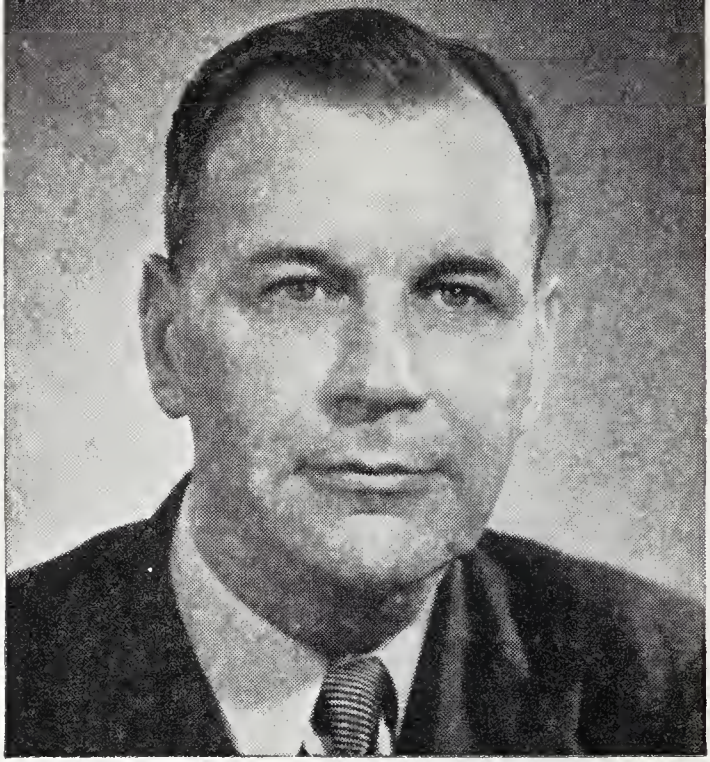
Middle Row: *Aldermen Mrs. Newman (9), Parr*
Givens (5), Davidson, Q.C. (7), Dennison (2

Back Row: *Aldermen George Phillips (1), Nash (9*
Q.C. (4), Summerville (8), Howard Phillips, Q

OUNCIL

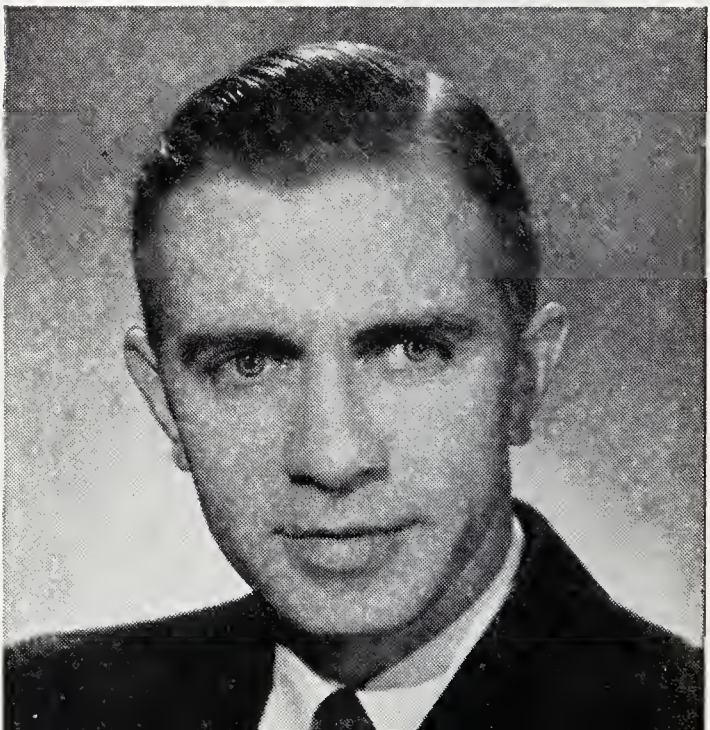
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Controller Cornish, Q.C.,

), Orliffe (4), Clifton (6), Kucherepa, M.D. (7),
oxborough (2), Mrs. Robinson (6).
'aters (1), Cranham (8), Menzies (5), Chambers,
3).
Number in brackets indicates ward represented.



FORD G. BRAND, President of the Council
and Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

WM. R. ALLEN, Controller



F. JOSEPH CORNISH, Q.C., Controller

LESLIE H. SAUNDERS, Controller

GEO. A. WEALE, City Clerk

TORONTO

"Industry — Intelligence — Integrity"

ARMS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Heraldically Described

SHIELD—Quarterly of four. 1. Gules, three Lions passant gardant in pale, Or. 2. Or, a Beaver, proper. 3. Argent, a garb, proper. 4. Azure, a Steamboat, Or.

CREST—On a Mural Crown, Or; a Beaver, proper.

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a North American Indian, habited and armed; in the belt a scalping knife; in the right hand a tomahawk, the left arm leaning on a bow; all proper. Sinister, Britannia helmed and cuirassed; the right hand supporting a trident, the left hand resting on a shield bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew combined, all proper.

MOTTO—Industry, Intelligence, Integrity.

CITY HALL BUSINESS HOURS

Monday to Friday — 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Offices are closed all day Saturday

Public Holidays in Toronto, 1956

(a)	New Year's Day	January 1
(a)	Good Friday	March 30
(a)	Easter Monday	April 2
(a)	Victoria Day and Queen's Birthday	May 21
(a)	Dominion Day	July 2
(b)	Civic Holiday	August 6
(a)	Labour Day	September 3
(a)	Thanksgiving Day	October 8
(a)	Remembrance Day	November 11
(a)	Christmas Day	December 25
(b)	Boxing Day	December 26

(a) Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.

(b) Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.

Daylight Saving Time 1956

Commences at 2 o'clock a.m.,
Sunday, April 29th, and

Terminates at 2 o'clock a.m.,
Sunday, September 30th.

City Hall, Toronto

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH

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Area Growth by Annexation.
Population.
Government of Canada — Senators and Toronto Members.
Ontario Government — Executive Council and Toronto and York Members (including Election Results).
Metropolitan Toronto Government.
Civic Departments —
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Canadian National Exhibition, Royal Winter Fair.
Bell Telephone, Consumers' Gas, Toronto Hydro-Electric System, Toronto Transit Commission.

Bloor Street
← *Looking East*
from Yonge Street.

Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Convention and Tourist Association, Industrial Commission.

Toronto Civic Historical Committee, Traffic Conference, Toronto Traffic Safety Council, Former Members of Council Association, Bureau of Municipal Research, Ontario Municipal Association, Ontario Municipal Board, Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves, Toronto Humane Society.

Toronto Builders Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Clearing House Records, Alcoholism Research Foundation, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Red Cross Society, Community Chest.

Weather Records.

University of Toronto.

Treasury Department including Estimates, Taxation, Water Rates and Licenses.

Toronto Statistics.

Municipal Directory —

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City Representatives on Hospital and other Boards.

Civic Departments and Officials.

Court and Judicial Officials.

Metropolitan Council, Committees and Officials.

TORONTO

Population 681,857

A Great Cosmopolitan City

Toronto, in 1956, recognized as the fastest growing community on the North American continent, stands on the threshold of a great new era. This proud city on the north shore of Lake Ontario has thrown off the last vestiges of parochialism and emerges as a bright star among the cosmopolitan centres throughout the world.

Historic Yonge Street has been thoroughly renovated and now, free of street cars and overhanging signs, presents a streamlined appearance which is more in harmony with its status as the shopping centre of Canada. And beneath this thoroughfare runs Canada's first and the world's finest subway.

Toronto is the capital city of the Province of Ontario, and is Canada's foremost industrial and commercial centre. Its favourable geographic location has lured business and industry in all its diversity to the city and its environs. Within a radius of 100 miles of Toronto is concentrated one-third of Canada's entire buying power.

The City has long been a mecca for visitors from near and far. Toronto holds the undisputed title of Canada's Convention City and each year is host to vast numbers of individual tourists.

With the advent of new hotels and a Civic Centre the City is destined to march on to a still greater fulfillment of the prophecy of its original Indian inhabitants who named the tiny settlement between the banks of the Humber and the Don, Toronto "the meeting place".

THE TORONTO CARRYING PLACE

From Wigwam to Metropolis

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 15th and 16th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his name is almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is

held in reverence and respect elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or "plenty".** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. It was named **Fort Rouillé,** after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called **Fort Toronto.** Previous to the year 1933, it had been accepted as a fact, that Fort Rouillé was built in the year 1749. In 1933, the Archivist of the Montreal District discovered some legal documents showing that this fort was built in 1750 by the French Governor De La Jonquiere,

who succeeded Governor the Comte de la Gallissonniere, who served from 1747 to 1749.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, the fort was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Fort Niagara, which was, at that time, being threatened by British Forces.

In 1754 the first action in the European Seven Years' War occurred on this continent. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

By the Canada Act, 1791, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, Butler's Rangers or other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Canada Act, these

settlers living west of the Ottawa River were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the laws of England. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at the time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election of the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara-on-the-Lake (then Newark) where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and six elected members.

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. As a temporary arrangement, however, he decided to establish the seat of Government on the north shore of Lake Ontario where now stands the city of Toronto. This, because of its strategic location and easily defended natural harbour, he had selected as a site for an arsenal. Governor Simcoe had had his first glimpse of Toronto on May 2, 1793, when accompanied by his officers, he was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux.

On July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Niagara-on-the-Lake (Newark). This corps landed somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

CHANGE IN NAME— TORONTO TO YORK

Toronto, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials. Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed the name of Toronto to York, in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in commemoration of the change.

The Legislative Assembly continued to meet at Newark until 1796. In that year Governor Simcoe issued instructions for the erection of the Legislative Buildings at York. These were commenced in July, 1796, and were finished in time for the session of Parliament which began on June 1, 1797.

Governor Simcoe retired from office on July 9, 1796, and returned to England. He was promoted, in after years, to be Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of India, succeeding the Duke of Wellington in that high office. He died in 1806 and his tomb lies within the Cathedral of Exeter, in the city of Exeter, England.

THE TORONTO PURCHASE, 1788

Lord Dorchester, the then Governor of Canada during the year 1788, arranged for a conference to be held between the representatives of the

government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, for the purpose of negotiating with the said Chiefs the purchase by the Government of the lands at or near the foot of Dufferin Street, as part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron and for the control of the rich fur trade. Part of the price paid to the Indians consisted of 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

The name **"Toronto"** appeared officially, for the first time, on Galinée's map of the Lake region, prepared in 1670, for Louis XIV of France. Within recent years, maps have been found which seem to indicate that an engineer by the name of Captain Gother Mann, captain commanding Royal Engineers, who was connected with the military engineers of Quebec, was actually the real founder of the City of Toronto. Five years before Governor Simcoe, in 1793, began the physical work of laying out the town of York as the Capital of the Province of Upper Canada, Captain Gother Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles

to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Toronto" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

TOWN OF YORK

The Town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks

of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international good-will.

This historic Mace now alternates between the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West and Fort York, Fleet Street at Strachan Avenue, where it is on display during the open season. On occasions this Mace is used in the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO — INCORPORATED AS A CITY — 1834

Self-government was granted the Town of York in 1817, and, in 1834, the population having increased to 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more-efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erection thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had

the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

FIRST MAYOR OF TORONTO

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side of the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

Opening of Yonge Street to Lake Simcoe

One of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe was the opening of Yonge Street from a point about three miles north of the Waterfront to Holland Landing, the work being carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison. The work of clearing was commenced on December 28, 1795, and occupied the whole of the winter, being finished in April, 1796. A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette, under date of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street south of Lot Street (Queen) was not opened as a public thoroughfare until the year 1820. Yonge Street was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War, and a member of parliament for Honiton, near the estate of Governor Simcoe in Devonshire, England. At this time York comprised only twelve blocks, immediately north of the Parliament Buildings then situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street. The present intersection of King and Yonge Streets was not then in existence. Governor Simcoe saw the great need for the opening of roads both from a military standpoint as well as for the

future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada. Under his direction a party of the Queen's Rangers from the garrison of Fort York commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in honour of the Secretary to the Colonies.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. To-day, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent. **The first local public transportation service** was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given

the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

TORONTO IN 1842

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

INSULIN DISCOVERED IN TORONTO

The discovery of Insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting,

Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of Insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

STANDARD TIME INVENTED BY A TORONTO CITIZEN

One of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days, was the invention by Sandford Fleming, in 1879, of a new system of reckoning time. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the matter received serious attention by the great nations of the world and his invention was accepted universally. Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line with the 75th meridian. The system is now the legal system of marking time throughout most of the civilized world and came into effect on November 19, 1883. Mr. Sandford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

CITY HALL

The Town of York erected a new Market-building in the year 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street East, between Jarvis and Market Streets. The upper portion of this building was fitted as a City Hall and for municipal offices. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1845 on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets. It now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is situated on a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1955 assessment purposes, the land is assessed at $1,937,458.00 and the building at $3,050,000.00 or a total assessment of $4,987,458.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House thereon.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower

foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1899, ushering in the twentieth century. The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

THE GREAT STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN THE CITY HALL

The scene depicted in this remarkable window, **"The Union of Commerce and Industry",** symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen

stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry — Integrity — Intelligence", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

THE CENOTAPH

In front of the City Hall, on a wide stone approach, stands a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead". The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada — the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription: **"This stone was laid on June 25th, 1925, by Field Marshal the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British**

Forces in the Great War. Thomas Foster, Mayor."

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I — Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, elected by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

Legislation enacted at the 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature provides that in the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto meetings of electors for the nomination of candidates for council and for any local board, any members of which are to be elected by ballot by the electors, shall be held in the year 1956 and in every second year

thereafter on the second Monday preceding the first Monday in December, that election day shall be the first Monday in December and the polls shall be open between 10.00 o'clock a.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. It also provides that before the first day of November during the year in which the election is to be held that a by-law shall be passed naming the place or places and time or times at which the nomination meeting or meetings shall be held and that the members of council and of such local boards shall hold office for a two-year term and until their successors are elected and the new council or board is organized.

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Works, Committee on Property, Committee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Traffic and Legislation and the Committee on Public Welfare.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the administration of the Fire Department, the operation and management of the Municipal Abattoir; the con-

sideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation (except lands upon the Island); the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Departments of Education and Police, the former being under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters annually (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City), and the latter under a Board of Commissioners of Police.

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or, to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary

Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council with such amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

•

The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act. By an amendment to the said Act in 1943 it is provided that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the Council may by by-law provide that the local board shall consist of the **Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council,** who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authority, City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-law No. 16064, which provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Alderman Jean Newman, chairman; Alderman Kucherepa, M.D., and Alderman Dennison, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. J. W. Ross and Dr. C. C. Goldring, M.A.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions, of the Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BASIS OF VOTERS' LIST

In accordance with the Voters' List Act, the City is required to commence the preparation of the Voters' List immediately after the return of the Assessment Roll for any Ward. The Assessment Rolls for the City of Toronto are returned to the City Clerk, at various times in the year, according to Wards.

The Voters' List, when completed for the whole City by Wards, is posted in the City Clerk's Office about the first of October in each year. Two copies of the Voters' List are distributed to each judge of the County of York, to the Mayor and each member of Council, to every postmaster in the municipality, to each local Member of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and to other authorized persons as set out in the Voters' List Act.

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, a notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or, of any changes by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for

any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The time for making complaints as to errors or omissions in the Lists is within fourteen days after the first publication of the notice in the newspapers, respecting the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE ENTERED ON THE VOTERS' LIST

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Voters' List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;

(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) not disqualified under the Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

The Assessment Act provides that no portion of any building used or intended to be used as a residence shall be separately assessed, **unless it is a domestic establishment of two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.**

IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Every person entitled to have his name entered on the Voters' List, should receive an assessment notice, prior to the date of the return of the Assessment Roll for his particular Ward. This assessment is personal to both tenants and owners. If you, as a tenant or owner, do not receive an assessment notice and possess the qualifications of a voter as shown above, it is probably because the proper information was not given to the Assessor when he called at your house to make the annual assessment. In such case, you should lodge an appeal with the Assessment Commissioner within ten days from the date of the return of the particular Assessment Roll to the City Clerk, to have the same corrected by the Court of Revision. It must be remembered that the City Clerk only places the names of those persons on the Voters' List who appear by the last revised Assessment Roll to possess the necessary qualifications to become voters. This neglect on the part of the citizen is one of the chief causes for complaint on Election Day, that

names of persons entitled to vote have been left off the Voters' List.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating;

(3) The nominee of a corporation asssessed upon the last revised list as owner of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but **shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors,** unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part, as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who, —

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on

the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British Subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British Subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public School Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES — BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS

Result of Voting, December 5, 1955

FOR MAYOR

(Name in Bold Face declared Elected)

Nathan Phillips	**70,702**
Roy E. Belyea	26,629
Ross Dowson	2,349

FOR CONTROLLERS

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ford Brand	**59,213**
Francis Joseph Cornish	**55,221**
William R. Allen	**53,509**
Leslie H. Saunders	**46,520**
Arthur J. Brown	41,276
Harry Bradley	14,810
Alex Hodgins	13,415
Harry Hunter	9,523
George Rolland	3,952
George Stanton	3,857

FOR ALDERMEN

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ward No. 1

Kenneth G. Waters	**6,955**
George Phillips	**2,916**
Fred Beavis	2,819
Sydney W. Hare	2,127
Alex Christie	1,453
Thomas Montgomery	960
Basil W. Ingleby	886

Municipal Election Returns — continued

Ward No. 2

William Dennison	**5,359**
Edgar L. Roxborough	**4,019**
May Birchard	2,097
Hugh D. Shaw	1,528
Philip Rowley	683

Ward No. 3

Ross D. Parry	**3,363**
Howard A. Phillips	**2,802**
John A. MacVicar	2,260
Richard W. James	1,737

Ward No. 4

Herbert Orliffe	**4,515**
Francis H. Chambers	**3,746**
David Rotenberg	2,089
Robert Laxer	1,073
Bernard S. Levitt	826
John J. Anture	386
Dorothy Cureatz	362

Ward No. 5

Philip G. Givens	**5,607**
Harold Menzies	**4,928**
Ray R. Teslia	1,906
Paul Pauk	1,228
Nellie Tennant	1,140
Dominic Di Stasi	873

Ward No. 6

E. May Robinson	**10,249**
W. Frank Clifton	**9,466**
Joseph W. Grittani	2,797
George H. Jackson	2,274

Ward No. 7

William C. Davidson	**5,476**
John W. Kucherepa	**4,998**
Thomas G. Wilson	2,085
William Repka	653

Ward No. 8

Donald D. Summerville	**13,140**
Albert G. Cranham	**8,516**
Raymond L. Brawley	2,545
Chris Stavro	1,679
James Davis	1,252
John Square	529

Ward No. 9

Jean Dorothy Newman	**15,043**
Frank L. Nash	**12,764**
E. Charles B. Waterfield	3,099

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

Result of Voting, December 5, 1955

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ward No. 1

William Lang	**5,366**
Oscar T. Sigsworth	**3,930**
Harold A. Spear	2,813
Job Scragg	1,798

Ward No. 2

Charles M. Edwards (Acclamation)	
B. Michael Grayson (Acclamation)	

Ward No. 3

Alan R. Campbell	**3,860**
J. Isobel Ross	**3,720**
Minnie Ross	837

Ward No. 4

Percy G. Might	**4,077**
J. Sydney Midanik	**3,794**
Ruth Borchiver	1,984
Harvey H. Wengle	928

Ward No. 5

Louis S. Lockhart	**4,149**
Edna Ryerson	**4,047**
Edward R. Lockyer	3,370
James T. Buchanan	1,386

Ward No. 6

Irene McBrien	**8,433**
Murray D. Morton	**6,794**
Lucille E. Cameron	3,006
Kenneth Morrison	2,049

Ward No. 7

Mary Temple	**5,230**
John Van Pelt Mills	**4,644**
Joseph Grabek	926

Ward No. 8

Gordon F. Ferguson	**10,424**
Thomas A. Wardle	**7,594**
Mahlon F. Beach	4,675

Ward No. 9

Margaret E. Perney (Acclamation)
Roy C. Sharpe (Acclamation)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Number entered on 1956 Voters' List

Owners	149,196
Tenants and Municipal Franchise Voters	185,270
Total Municipal Election Voters	47,059
TOTAL	381,525

Percentage and Number of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1949	33.36%	129,297
1950	46.55%	176,255
1951	46.79%	177,371
1952	42.89%	160,508
1953	35.11%	127,881
1954	30.24%	106,230
1955	35.45%	122,087
1956	31.31%	104,721

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1955	1956
	%	%
1	33.02	28.94
2	31.91	28.51
3	25.34	26.48
4	31.33	28.06
5	32.34	29.43
6	33.27	28.33
7	37.14	31.73
8	39.37	33.80
9	49.13	42.60
	35.45%	31.31%

VOTING ON QUESTION AND BY-LAW

Question re New City Hall

Votes cast by electors qualified to vote on money by-laws at the municipal elections held on December 5, 1955, on the question "Are you in favour of the City of Toronto proceeding with the construction at an estimated cost of $18,000,000.00 of a new City Hall on the civic square area including accommodation therein for all administrative offices of the Metropolitan Corporation on a rental basis?"

Number of Votes Cast

Yes	28,497
No	32,640

By-law re Biennial Election

Votes cast by electors qualified to vote for Mayor at the municipal elections held on December 5, 1955, on the following proposed by-law "Voting on a proposed by-law to be passed in 1956 to provide that thereafter the term of office of members of the Council shall be two years and there shall be biennial elections."

For	47,958
Against	33,742

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie.
1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.
1836 Thomas D. Morrison.
1837 George Gurnett.
1838-1840 John Powell.
1841 George Munro.
1842-1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845-1847 William Henry Boulton.
1848-1850 George Gurnett.
1851-1853 John George Bowes.
1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.
1855 George William Allan.
1856 John Beverly Robinson.
1857 John Hutchinson.
1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859 Adam Wilson.
1860 Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.
1861-1863 John George Bowes.
1864-1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867-1868 James E. Smith.
1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.

Mayors of Toronto — continued

1870 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.
1871-1872 Joseph Sheard.
1873 Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.
1875 Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.
1876 Angus Morrison.
1877 Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878 Angus Morrison.
1879-1880 James Beaty, Jr.
1881-1882 William Barclay McMurrich.
1883-1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885 Alexander Manning.
1886-1887 William Holmes Howland.
1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1889 Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.
1890-1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1892-1893 Robert John Fleming.
1894 Warring Kennedy.
1895 Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.
1896 Robert John Fleming.
1897 Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.
1898-1899 John Shaw.

1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald.
1901-1902 Oliver A. Howland.
1903-1905 Thomas Urquhart.
1906-1907 Emerson Coatsworth.
1908 Joseph Oliver.
1909 Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.
1910 George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.
1911 George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.
1912 George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

1913-1914 Horatio C. Hocken.
1915-1921 Thomas Langton Church.
1922-1923 Charles Alfred Maguire.
1924 William W. Hiltz.
1925-1927 Thomas Foster.
1928 Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.
1929 Samuel McBride.
1930 Bert S. Wemp.
1931-1934 William J. Stewart.
J. George Ramsden, President (1934).
1935 James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

Mayors of Toronto — continued

1936 { Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 { William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938-1940 { Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

1941-1944 { Fred J. Conboy.
Lewis Duncan, President (1943).
Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).

1945-1948 { Robert H. Saunders.
David A. Balfour, President (1945).
*Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948).
†Nathan Phillips, (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949-1951 { Hiram E. McCallum.
John M. Innes, President.

1952-1954 { Allan A. Lamport.
*Leslie H. Saunders, President.
†Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955-1956 { Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Ford G. Brand, President.

SERVICE RECORD
OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen —

Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl.).
Controller, 1956.

Ford G. Brand —

Controller, 1952-1956 (incl.)

Francis Chambers, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 4, 1951-1953 (incl.), 1956.

W. Frank Clifton —

Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949 (incl.), 1953-1956 (incl.).

F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 2, 1950-1952 (incl.).
Controller, 1955-1956.

Albert G. Cranham —

Alderman, Ward 8, 1956.

William C. Davidson, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1956 (incl.).

*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison —

Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1956 (incl.).

Philip G. Givens —

Alderman, Ward 5, 1952-1956 (incl.).

John W. Kucherepa, M.D. —

Alderman, Ward 7, 1952*-1956 (incl.).

*Appointed by City Council, April 7, 1952, vice David R. Sanderson, deceased.

Harold Menzies —

Alderman, Ward 5, 1956.

Frank L. Nash —

Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1951 (incl.), 1956.

Jean D. Newman (Mrs.) —

Alderman, Ward 9, 1955-1956.

Herbert Orliffe —

Alderman, Ward 4, 1954-1956 (incl.).

Ross D. Parry —

Alderman, Ward 3, 1956.

George Phillips —

Alderman, Ward 1, 1956.

Howard A. Phillips, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 3, 1949-1956 (incl.).

Nathan Phillips, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955-1956.

May Robinson (Mrs.) —

Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1956 (incl.).

Edgar L. Roxborough —

Alderman, Ward 2, 1953-1956 (incl.).

Leslie H. Saunders —

Alderman, Ward 1, 1942-1944 (incl.), 1947-1948.
Controller, 1949-1954 (incl.), 1956.
*Mayor, 1954.

*Appointed by City Council June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

Donald D. Summerville —

Alderman, Ward 8, 1955-1956.

Kenneth G. Waters —

Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1956 (incl.).

AREA GROWTH BY ANNEXATION

The original City and Liberties consisted of land and water areas of 7,899.9 acres and 2,460 acres, respectively.

To-day the land area of the City is 22,378.8 acres (34.96 square miles) and the water area is 3,627.11 acres (5.67 square miles).

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Yorkville	556.8	Feb. 1, 1883
Brockton (including High Park)	975.9 13.8*	Mar. 25, 1884
Riverdale	1,236.6	Mar. 25, 1884
Rosedale	98.5	Jan. 3, 1887
Strip north of Queen St.	57.7	Jan. 3, 1887
Annex	212.4	Jan. 3, 1887
Walker and Woodlawn Aves.	48.8	Jan. 2, 1888
Poplar Plain Road	16.1	Jan. 2, 1888
North of Bloor and West of Bathurst	1,082.4	Jan. 2, 1888
Sunnyside	115.2	Jan. 2, 1888
Parkdale	578.4 84.0*	Mar. 23, 1889
Greenwood Side Line	32.8	Jan. 6, 1890
Lakeshore Road	116.4 6.0*	May 27, 1893
Summerhill Avenue	3.59	Oct. 2, 1903

Area Growth by Annexation — continued

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Part of Humber Bay and Lake West of the Island	1,115.0*	Oct. 10, 1903
Avenue Road	128.4	Mar. 10, 1905
North Rosedale	277.7	Jan. 1, 1906
Annex West of Avenue Road	29.3	Jan. 1, 1907
Deer Park	241.2	Dec. 15, 1908
Baldwin Estate	51.4	Dec. 15, 1908
East Toronto	602.7	Dec. 15, 1908
Wychwood and Bracondale	582.2	Feb. 1, 1909
West Toronto	1,609.8	May 1, 1909
Midway	1,347.6	Dec. 15, 1909
Balmy Beach	191.5	Dec. 15, 1909
Dovercourt and Earlscourt	725.2	Jan. 10, 1910
Helliwell Property	37.2	June 1, 1912
Montclair District	22.7	July 1, 1912
North Toronto	2,701.6	Dec. 15, 1912
Moore Park	259.7	Dec. 16, 1912
Glebe Estate	73.7	May 1, 1914
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	207.1	June 27, 1914
South Side Bloor St. (Swansea)	10.3	Jan. 20, 1920
North of Danforth Ave. and East of Woodbine Ave.	93.8	Sept. 1, 1920

Area Growth by Annexation — continued

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Davies Estate	15.1	Jan. 2, 1921
Annette St., North Side	6.6	Jan. 4, 1922
Runnymede Road, West Side	6.4	Jan. 4, 1922
Rowntree Ave., North Side	3.5	Jan. 4, 1923
Oriole Parkway	13.8	Jan. 4, 1924
Gunn's Road and Northland Ave.	6.1	Jan. 4, 1924
Newmarket and Meagher Aves.	5.5	Jan. 4, 1925
Bayview Ave. (street only)	4.1	May 2, 1930
Lake Shore Bridge Approach	.4 .7*	Apr. 3, 1934
Belt Line Railway	21.7	Jan. 1, 1947
Eglinton and Bayview Aves.	16.2	Jan. 1, 1947
Nursewood Road, East Half	.7	Feb. 23, 1950
Victoria Park Ave., West Half	.87	June 1,1954
Total Land Area	34.96	square miles
Total Water Area	5.67	square miles

*Water area.

POPULATION — AS RETURNED BY METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER

1834 Act of Incorporation March 6, 1834.	9,254
1934 Centennial Year	629,285

POPULATION — LAST TEN YEARS

(1941 Dominion Census 667,457)

1946	696,555
1947	695,302
1948	670,035
1949	673,104
1950	667,487
1951	653,499

(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)

1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415
1955	681,857

POPULATION, 1955 — BY WARDS

Ward 1	74,865
Ward 2	66,151
Ward 3	42,207
Ward 4	71,557
Ward 5	94,757
Ward 6	123,986
Ward 7	53,170
Ward 8	84,584
Ward 9	70,580

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Seat of Government — Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Wm. H. McGuire, Q.C. Residence, Belmore, Wexford, Ontario.

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., 140 Heath Street West.

The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., 39 Deer Park Crescent.

The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C., 35 Inglewood Drive.

The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow, 236 Russell Hill Road.

The Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C., 840 Eglinton Avenue West.

The Honourable Thomas D'Arcy Leonard, 10 Meredith Crescent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

TORONTO MEMBERS

Broadview — George Harris Hees.
Danforth — Robert Hardy Small.
Davenport — Paul Theodore Hellyer.
Eglinton — Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.
Greenwood — J. M. Macdonell.
High Park — Alan John Patrick Cameron.
Parkdale — John Wm. Gordon Hunter, Q.C.
Rosedale — Charles Henry.
St. Paul's — Roland Michener, Q.C.
Spadina — Charles Rea.
Trinity — Donald D. Carrick.
York East — Robert Henry McGregor.
York North — John Eachern Smith.
York South — Jos. Wm. Noseworthy (Deceased March 31, 1956).
York West — John B. Hamilton.
York Centre — A. H. Hollingsworth.
York Humber — Margaret Aitken.
York Scarborough — Frank A. Enfield.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor — The Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt.
Prime Minister, President of the Council — Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Minister of Highways — Hon. J. N. Allan, B.Sc.
Provincial Treasurer — Hon. Dana H. Porter, Q.C., LL.D.

Province of Ontario — continued

Minister without Portfolio, Vice-Chairman Hydro Electric-Power Commission — Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C., LL.B.

Attorney-General — Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C.

Minister of Municipal Affairs — Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Labour — Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar — Hon. George H. Dunbar.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C.

Minister of Public Works — Lieut.-Col., the Hon. William Griesinger, M.C., V.D.

Minister without Portfolio — Captain, the Hon. Harold R. Scott.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram.

Minister of Health — Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.B., M.D., C.M.

Minister of Reform Institutions — Major, the Hon. John W. Foote, V.C.

Minister of Education — Hon. Wm. J. Dunlop, B.A., B.Paed., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. Fletcher S. Thomas, B.S.A.

Province of Ontario — continued

Minister of Mines — Hon. Philip T. Kelly.

Minister of Planning and Development — Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

Legislative Assembly of Ontario

Toronto and York Members

Beaches — Collings, Wm. H. (P.C.)

Bellwoods — Yaremko, John R. (P.C.)

Bracondale — Frost, Arthur (P.C.)

Dovercourt — Kerr, Rev. D. McMaster (P.C.)

Eglinton — Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.)

High Park — Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)

Parkdale — Stewart, Wm. J. (P.C.)

Riverdale — Macaulay, Robert (P.C.)

St. Andrew — Grossman, Allan (P.C.)

St. David — Price, H. J. (P.C.)

St. George — Porter, Hon. Dana H. (P.C.)

St. Patrick — Roberts, Hon. Kelso A. (P.C.)

Woodbine — Fishleigh, Harold F. (P.C.)

York Centre — Graham, Thomas (P.C.)

York East — Beckett, Hollis E. (P.C.)

York Humber — Lewis, W. Bev. (P.C.)

York North — Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)

York-Scarborough — Sutton, Richard E. (P.C.)

York South — MacDonald, Donald C. (C.C.F.)

York West — Brandon, W. Elmer (P.C.)

SUMMARY OF VOTES POLLED
TORONTO AND YORK ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
ON JUNE 9th, 1955

YORK CENTRE

Tom Graham (P.C.)	**12,731**
Fred McMahon (Lib.)	11,626
Fred Young (C.C.F.)	8,742
Stephen Endicott (L.P.P.)	656

YORK EAST

Hollis E. Beckett (P.C.)	**18,931**
Royce H. Frith (Lib.)	11,368
True Davidson (C.C.F.)	10,982

YORK HUMBER

W. Bev. Lewis (P.C.)	**11,806**
Peter Slaght (Lib.)	7,708
Wm. F. Stroud (C.C.F.)	6,261
Art Jenkyn (L.P.P.)	908

YORK NORTH

A. Alex Mackenzie (P.C.)	**11,301**
Joseph O. Dales (Lib.)	8,629
Larry Sheffe (C.C.F.)	3,254

YORK SCARBOROUGH

Richard E. Sutton (P.C.)	**13,806**
Oliver E. Crockford (Lib.)	12,281
Alois L. Wagner (C.C.F.)	6,287
Florence Theodore (L.P.P.)	330

Summary of Votes Polled — continued

YORK SOUTH

Donald C. MacDonald (C.C.F.)	**13,877**
William G. Beech (P.C.)	12,451
Albert Robinson (Lib.)	4,168
David Kashtan (L.P.P.)	1,019

YORK WEST

W. Elmer Brandon (P.C.)	**14,372**
Charles H. Millard (C.C.F.)	10,175
Arthur L. Nagels (Lib.)	6,837

BEACHES

Wm. H. Collings (P.C.)	**7,965**
Reid Scott (C.C.F.)	5,999
Edward Robert Hoolans (Lib.)	2,589

BELLWOODS

John Yaremko (P.C.)	**5,330**
Joseph M. Gould (Lib.)	5,097
Bert Groves (C.C.F.)	1,875
Stewart Smith (L.P.P.)	1,567

BRACONDALE

Arthur Frost (P.C.)	**4,727**
Tom Paton (C.C.F.)	3,394
George Ben (Lib.)	2,991
Harry Hunter (L.P.P.)	588

DOVERCOURT

David M. Kerr (P.C.)	**6,288**
Eamon Park (C.C.F.)	5,905
Harold Locke (Lib.)	4,655
George H. Jackson (L.P.P.)	560

EGLINTON

Wm. James Dunlop (P.C.)	**15,954**
David Anderson (Lib.)	9,958
Godfrey Roy Begley (C.C.F.)	2,417
George Rolland (Ind.)	315

HIGH PARK

Alfred H. Cowling (P.C.)	**7,723**
Wm. H. Temple (C.C.F.)	5,669
Herbert W. Powell (Lib.)	4,392
Helen Weir (L.P.P.)	435

PARKDALE

Wm. J. Stewart (P.C.)	**7,503**
James B. Trotter (Lib.)	6,773
Lloyd Fell (C.C.F.)	5,503
Harold J. Kinsley (L.P.P.)	542

RIVERDALE

Robert Macaulay (P.C.)	**8,771**
Herbert Gargrave (C.C.F.)	5,148
Fred Beavis (Lib.)	4,236
Hector MacArthur (L.P.P.)	329
Alan L. Sanderson (Soc. Lab.)	124

Summary of Votes Polled — continued

ST. ANDREW

Allan Grossman (P.C.)	**5,019**
Joseph B. Salsberg (L.P.P.)	4,276
Boris Mather (C.C.F.)	1,420
Louis S. Lockhart (Lib.)	1,228
Elizabeth Langfield (Ind.)	152

ST. DAVID

H. J. Price (P.C.)	**5,747**
William Dennison (C.C.F.)	5,186
James Karfilis (Lib.)	4,299
Wm. Repka (L.P.P.)	227

ST. GEORGE

Dana Porter (P.C.)	**7,593**
H. Joseph Keenan (Lib.)	3,474
Frank Frier (C.C.F.)	2,773

ST. PATRICK

A. Kelso Roberts (P.C.)	**5,165**
Donald G. Plaxton (Lib.)	2,411
Bruce Hewlett (C.C.F.)	1,548
Ben Shek (L.P.P.)	335

WOODBINE

Harold Fishleigh (P.C.)	**8,755**
Kenneth Bryden (C.C.F.)	7,450
Raymond Leslie Brawley (Lib.)	3,372
James Davis (L.P.P.)	481

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 262-266)

Population, 1,304,363; Area, 153,372 Acres

The Ontario Legislature at its session held in 1953, enacted legislation to provide for the Federation of the City of Toronto and its 12 suburban municipalities effective January 1st, 1954, through the incorporation of a new municipality to be designated as the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

The federation is headed by a metropolitan council of 25 members, the chairman appointed by the Metropolitan Council. The other 24 members are the heads of councils of each suburban municipality, and the mayor, two senior controllers and the senior alderman from each ward of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceding election).

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

1. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE — Administration of justice within the area and maintenance of courts and jail, including Family Court. (York County also contributes to these expenses.)

2. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL — Effective January 1, 1956. The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is responsible for air pollution control throughout the Metropolitan Area.

3. ASSESSMENT — Establishment of a uniform assessment system as a basis of taxation for both metropolitan and local area purposes.

4. CIVIL DEFENSE — The Metropolitan Corporation assumed responsibility for civil defense in the Metropolitan Area, effective April 1, 1955. The Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defense Committee was established to give direction to the projects required with respect thereto.

5. EDUCATION—A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

   $150 per year for each primary pupil;

   $250 per year for each academic secondary pupil;

   $300 per year for each commercial secondary pupil;

   and

   $400 per year for each technical pupil.

As of the 1st of January, 1954, the Metropolitan Corporation took over and became responsible for all of the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued in respect of all schools in each of the thirteen municipalities.

6. FINANCES — Establishment of an annual budget and the collection from the thirteen area municipalities by means of a metropolitan tax levy of the amount required to meet its net estimated expenditures.

   Responsibility for the financing by debentures of capital requirements of individual municipalities as well as those of the metropolitan municipality, subject to approval of the Ontario Municipal Board. When so approved the debentures shall be direct, joint and several obligations of the Metropolitan Corporation and the area municipalities notwithstanding the fact that the whole or any portion of the rates imposed for the payment thereof may have been levied only against one or more of the area municipalities.

7. PARKS — The Metropolitan Parks Department has under its control, The Metropolitan Toronto Don Valley Golf Course, The Toronto Islands, and is developing a series of recreational parks and parkways.

8. PLANNING — On September 1, 1953, the Minister of Planning and Development defined a Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area comprising, in addition to the 13 municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto, 13 other municipalities as follows:

   The townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Vaughan, Markham and Pickering. The villages of Port Credit, Streetsville, Woodbridge, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Markham, Pickering and Ajax (formerly an improvement district).

   At the same time the Toronto and York Planning Board, having jurisdiction over the whole county of York, was dissolved. No change was made in the status of existing subsidiary Planning Boards or in the power of any local municipality to seek definition as a subsidiary planning area. Planning Boards in area municipalities retain their right to formulate a local official plan so long as it conforms to any official plan prepared by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and approved by the Metropolitan Council and Minister of Planning and Development. The official plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area deals with land uses, ways of communication, sanitation, green belts and park areas, and public transportation.

The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board is composed of nine members appointed by the Metropolitan Council on staggered three-year terms, two members appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Education and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Parks and Planning Committee and the Mayor of the City of Toronto who are ex-officio.

9. ROADS — Establishment of a metropolitan road system and the designation of such highways as Metropolitan Roads for such purpose.

Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for the construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

(For list of streets designated Metropolitan Roads in City of Toronto, see pages 84-85)

The Metropolitan Council appoints two Members to the Toronto and York Roads Commission. In addition two Members are appointed by The York County Council and a fifth by the four elected Members. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of suburban roads under its jurisdiction. The cost is borne 25% by the County, 25% by The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

10. SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE TREATMENT — The construction and maintenance of trunk sewers and sewage treatment plants to provide a Metropolitan sewerage system capable of accepting sewage from each of the thirteen area municipalities. Cost of sewage treatment is included in the Metropolitan levy and forms part of the general mill rate.

    The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

11. TRAFFIC ENGINEERING—The Metropolitan Traffic Engineering Department was formed in December 1954 under the direction of the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer. The Department is responsible for traffic control signals, pavement markings, and traffic signs on all roads within its jurisdiction and acts in an advisory capacity to the Metropolitan Council.

12. TRANSPORTATION — Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropolitan area.

    (Also see under Toronto Transit Commission)

13. WATER WORKS SYSTEM — The Metropolitan Toronto Water Works System comprises Intakes, Filtration Plants, Pumping Stations,

Reservoirs and Tanks, for production, treatment and storage of water, and all Trunk Distribution Mains. The water is sold on a wholesale basis to the 13 Area Municipalities which operate their own local distribution systems.

14. WELFARE AND HOUSING SERVICES — The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:

1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post Sanatorium Care for Consumptives.
3. Provision and operation of Homes for the Aged.
4. The maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies.
5. Maintenance and operation of the Children's Observation Home
6. Housing — The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a Municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.

The operation of Lambert Lodge as a home for the aged for residents of the various municipalities making up Metropolitan Toronto is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Toronto Department of Welfare and Housing under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council. Applications for admission

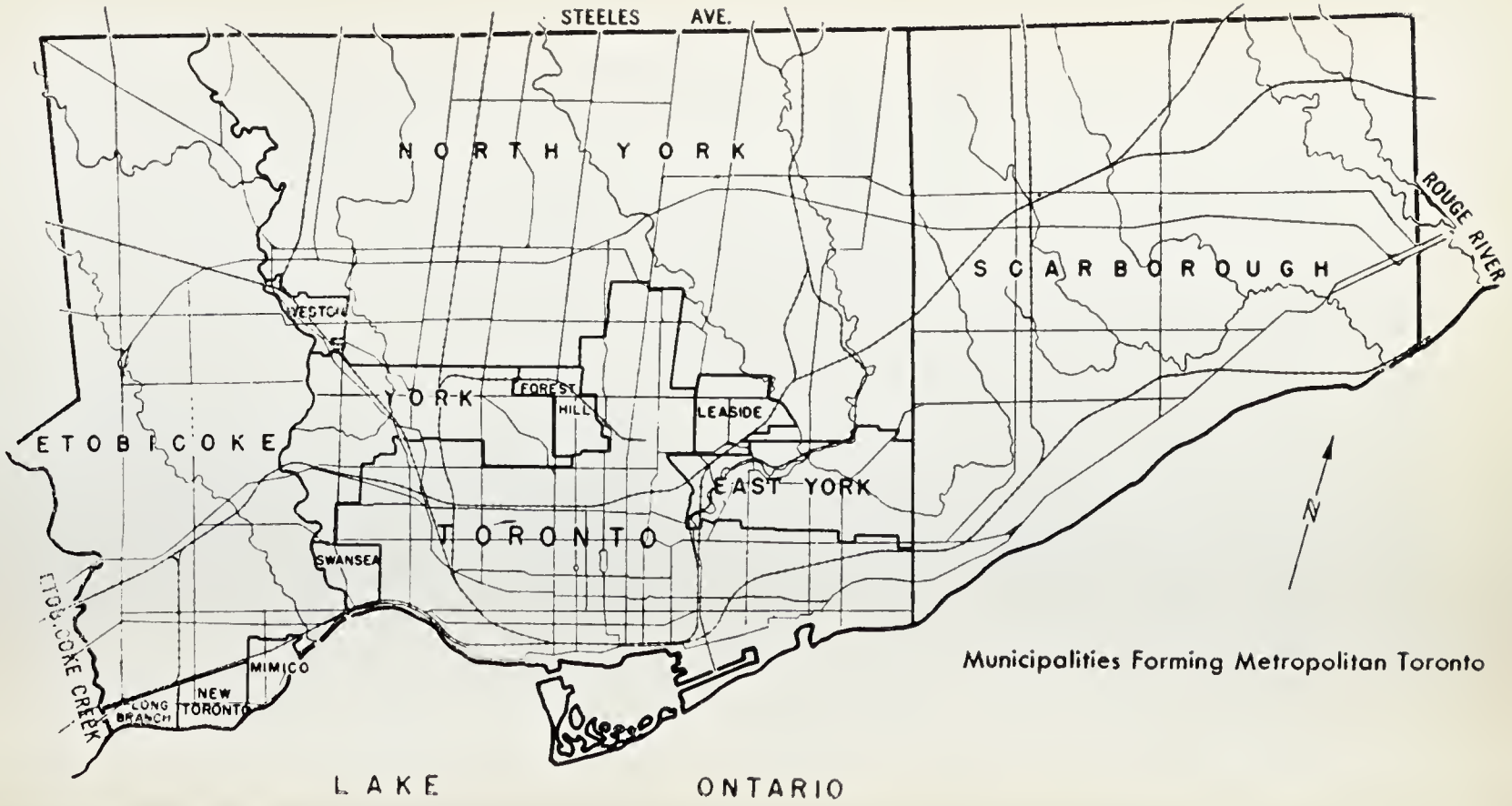
are taken by the Welfare Officer of the area municipality in which the applicant lives. For citizens of the City of Toronto applications are taken by the Department of Public Welfare, Private Nursing Homes Unit, 310 Dupont Street, Toronto.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.
Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.
Avenue Rd., Oxton Rd. to North City Limits
Aylmer Ave.
Bathurst St.
Bayview Ave.
Beverley St.
Bloor St. W. and E.
Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits
Cherry St., Fleet St. E. to Keating St.
Coxwell Ave.
Danforth Ave.
Dufferin St., Dundas St. W. to North City Limits
Dundas St. W. and E.
Dupont St.
East Don Roadway
Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.
Eglinton Ave. E. and W.
Fleet St. E. and W.
Glen Echo Rd.
Jane St.
Jarvis St.
Keating St. and Extension, Cherry St. to Woodbine Ave.
Keele St.
Kingston Rd.
Lakeshore Blvd., Parkside Dr. to Bathurst St.
Lakeshore Rd., West City Limits to Parkside Dr.
Lawrence Ave. E. and W.
Leslie St., Keating St. to Eastern Ave.

Metropolitan Toronto — continued

Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.
Moore Ave.
Mount Pleasant Rd.
Old Weston Rd.
Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Rd.
Oxton Rd., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.
Pape Ave.
Park Drive Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits
Parkside Dr.
Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.
Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.
Queen St. W., extension from Roncesvalles Ave. to West City Limit (to be assumed in 1956)
Riverside Dr.
Rosedale Valley Rd.
Roxborough St. E. and W.
Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.
St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.
St. George St.
Spadina Ave. (Include Spadina Cres.)
Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.
University Ave.
Weston Rd.
Woodbine Ave.
Yonge Blvd.
Yonge St.



Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	*Assessment
City of Toronto	Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.	G. A. Weale	City Hall	681,857	22,378.8	$1,572,764,053
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor C. H. Hiscott	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Dr.	16,779	1,476	60,292,538
Mimico	Mayor W. A. Edwards	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church St.	13,054	500	21,810,891
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth St.	11,231	770	34,752,016
Weston	Mayor Harry Clark	G. H. Clarkson	60 Main St. North	9,143	622	19,205,680
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve C. O. Bick	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Rd.	19,139	948	56,571,954
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	Geo. F. Gage	1560 Lakeshore Rd.	9,632	550	14,921,210
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	83 DeForest Rd.	8,512	682	18,926,740
Townships						
Etobicoke	Reeve W. B. Lewis	S. W. Eckersley	4946 Dundas W.	93,781	27,312	248,275,719
Scarborough	Reeve Augustus Harris	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton E.	110,286	45,012	219,025,552
York	Reeve F. W. Hall	H. A. Hall, Q.C.	2700 Eglinton W.	113,289	5,050	182,388,493
East York	Reeve H. G. Simpson	W. H. Heaton	Coxwell-Mortimer	69,402	3,630	102,934,021
North York	Reeve F. J. McMahon, Q.C.	A. G. Standing	5145 Yonge St.	148,258	44,495	337,251,831
Metropolitan Toronto	*Chairman of Council*, FRED G. GARDINER, Q.C., Room 203, City Hall, Toronto			1,304,363	153,372	2,889,120,698

* Latest taxable assessment figures compiled by assessors for 1956 taxes; not revised.

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor, being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration, and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship is the Head of the City Council, and Chairman of the Board of Control (the executive body of City Government), and, as such is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this the Executive Assistant has authority to act for the Mayor on matters pertaining to Civic business and to convene meetings of the various Department Heads.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance come within the purview of the Mayor and his office. One means of doing this is through the Mayor's weekly radio broadcast at 2.45 o'clock on Sunday afternoons over Radio Station C.K.E.Y.

The Mayor is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, and a considerable part of his time is taken up in attending meetings.

Close contact is maintained with the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and the Executive Assistant is Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Department Heads on Metropolitan matters responsible for negotiating the service agreement between the two Municipalities.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to considering and issuing hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code, and is charged with issuance of Children's permits, under the Children's Prctection Act.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This Department is primarily a public health institution, in that it provides a service to the public for the slaughter of food animals under rigid sanitary conditions, supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Its four buildings, located at the fcot of Tecumseth Street on the Canadian National Railway, provide livestcck pens for the shelter and care of approximately 1000 animals while awaiting slaughter. The main buildings contain six slaughter beds, a casing room, rendering department, dressed meat coolers, hide room, boiler and engine rooms for a large refrigeration plant, and office accommodaticn. There is also a public cold storage warehouse where food products in small or large quantities may be stored.

Toronto Municipal Abattoir — continued

The Abattoir employs ninety-five men under the supervision of a Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Board of Control. It is completely self-sustaining; operating at no cost to the taxpayers, and while the fact of its existance may have a tendency to regulate the price of meats, the purpose of its establishment in 1914 was to concentrate the slaughtering of food animals in one plant so that the evils attendant upon the operation of small slaughter houses might be eliminated.

Slaughter House Record 1955

Cattle	65,266
Calves	18,268
Sheep and Lambs	538
Hogs	40,674
	124,746

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The Department of Buildings has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings and television antennae.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning and Spotting and Stain Removing establishments.
4. The preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of erection of Civic Buildings.

5. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.
6. The inspection of existing buildings for compliance with the Building By-law and Standard of Housing By-law.

During the past year 90 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants and 395 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 341 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing establishments including Fur Cleaning firms.

8,487 permits were issued in 1955 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $76,395,911.00.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,217 Passenger Elevators.

Total Revenue for the Year 1955

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 45,215.80
Elevator Licenses and Permits	12,173.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	9,695.00
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	3,592.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	9,627.09
Plan Examination Fees	205,709.00
TV Antennae	13,358.00
Miscellaneous	246.00
Building-Water Fees	5,238.71
Survey Fees	1,551.00
Total	$306,405.60

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value
1926	8,473	9,923	26,029,584
1927	9,159	11,271	31,274,876
1928	9,208	11,302	51,607,188
1929	8,731	10,682	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086
1955	8,487	8,908	76,395,911

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is responsible for the recruitment and registration of all applicants for positions in the Civic Service including the Fire Department but excluding the Police Department.

The policy of the Corporation is to fill vacancies by promotion within the Civic Service where capable personnel is available. The Director of Personnel formulates and administers procedures for examining and selecting personnel for promotion under a merit system.

The Director makes all recommendations to the Advisory Personnel Committee and the Board of Control dealing with appointments, promotions, salary or wage rates, classifications and working conditions of all Civic personnel, excepting only Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and five Civic Officials in accordance with the Personnel By-law and Personnel Regulations pursuant thereto.

The Director is charged with the responsibility of conferring with representatives of the three Civic Unions in all matters pertaining to employees' alleged grievances.

The Personnel Department also operates and administers the following:

(1) Control of Establishment of Strength for Permanent Service of all Civic Departments.

Personnel Department — continued

(2) Central Registry — staff record and file for each Civic Employee.

(3) All matters pertaining to accidents to Civic Employees, Accident Prevention and Workmen's Compensation.

(4) All dealings with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health, under the direction of the Local Board of Health and of the Medical Officer of Health, is the legal guardian of the City's health and is responsible for promoting and conserving the health of its citizens.

New district Health and Welfare Centre, 430 Broadview Avenue, officially opened January 12, 1956.

H. S. Rupert, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Dr. L. A. Pequegnat, Medical Officer of Health and Mayor Phillips at the official opening of Toronto's new district Health and Welfare Centre.

Department of Public Health — continued

As a public agency, the Department works and co-operates with physicians, health and welfare agencies and the general public in maintaining Toronto's high health standards. The Department, with a staff of 675 professional and other personnel, operates through its main office administrative divisions and eight district health offices, each of the latter under the joint direction of a District Physician and District Supervisor of Nurses. Fundamental to the City's sustained programme of progressive municipal

health activities are Community Health Services, including maternal and child hygiene, school health services, indigent sick, development of upper age programmes, nutrition and health education; Public Health Nursing; Dental Services; Mental Health; Communicable Disease Control, including Venereal Disease; Tuberculosis Prevention; Laboratory Services; Food and Milk Control; and General Sanitation, including Plumbing-Drainage Inspection, Industrial Sanitation and Rodent Control. Management of the City-owned Riverdale Isolation Hospital for treatment of contagious diseases, as well as operation of the Civic Ambulance Services are also the responsibility of the Department of Public Health.

In promoting the health of its infant and school population the City offers adequate facilities for physical examination, immunization procedures and health education in 30 strategically located Child Health Centres and regularly maintains a completely co-ordinated programme of Medical, Dental, and Public Health Nursing Services in the primary (public and separate) and secondary schools of Toronto. X-ray services are available to all citizens through the co-operation of hospital chest clinics and of the Gage Institute, working in conjunction with the Department's tuberculosis case-finding programme

Dental Hygienist examines pre-school child and interviews parent

Department of Public Health — continued

On the strength of field trial results reported from the use of Salk vaccine in the prevention of poliomyelitis in the United States and elsewhere, the Province of Ontario in co-operation with the Local Board of Health provided available vaccine for trial locally, on a pro rata population distribution basis, which enabled this Department early in 1955 to vaccinate 23,904 Toronto children of Grades I, II and III in the public and separate schools. Contingent upon the availability of sufficient quantities of the vaccine now in preparation by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories plans for 1956 are directed

at coverage of the pre-school ages as also the children of school age not dealt with in 1955.

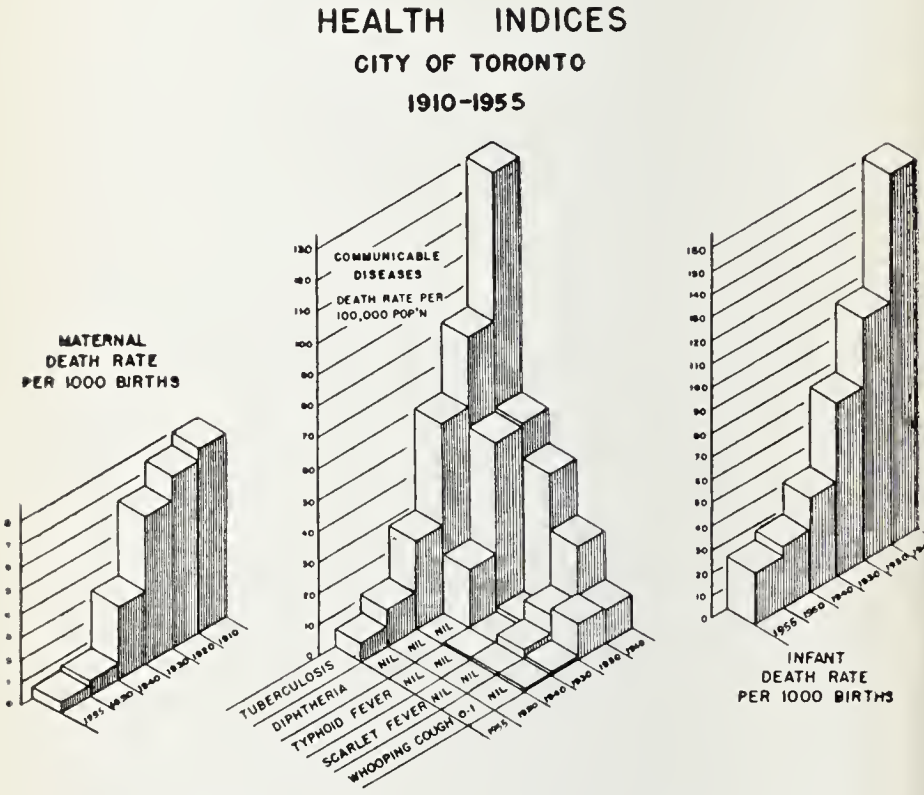
Supplementing the regular scheduled health services are the continuing projects of a specialized category, viz.: Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Nutrition Education, Cardiac Survey, and a Demonstration Area for study of Public Health techniques. Some of these projects, together with an important study in the supervision of Lodging Homes (Nursing Homes, Homes for the Aged, etc.), are very generously assisted by Federal Health Grants, which more recently has brought addition of another project, a Pre-school Preventive Dental Programme which in a selected area of the City will assess the progress of a group of 17,000 pre-school children as they are exposed to a prevention and treatment programme before entry to school. These children are in the area known as Riverdale District and the programme has the endorsation and participation of the membership of the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and very particularly of the Toronto East Dental Association.

Toronto's progress in its development of municipal health services is evidenced in a relative per capita expenditure for 1955 of $3.61 as opposed to $0.25 in 1910, when the Department of Public Health began its positive move toward

present-day status. During the interval Toronto's combined health forces have contributed to a marked prolongation of life per person by an average of approximately 30 added years, as measured by Toronto's mortality experience for 1955, which shows a mean age survival to 64.7 years. It is calculated that the average citizen who now reaches age 25 has as many years of life before him as did the newly-born baby of half a century ago.

Statistics for 1955 appear indicative of a continued highly satisfactory health record for the City. General mortality was again below normal expectancy. All time low records of 1954 for both infant and maternal mortality obtained again through 1955. The current rate of 25 deaths per 1,000 births for infants means a seven times better chance of survival to beyond the first year of life over infants born four decades ago, while the maternal death rate of but 0.6 deaths in 1,000 confinements or one in almost 1,700 represents a thirteen times better chance of avoiding the fatal hazards of childbirth. During 1955 Toronto's tuberculosis death rate attained the remarkably low figure of but 7.6 deaths per 100,000 population to surpass the previous low record of 9.2 set a year ago. The phenomenal drop in deaths from tuberculosis has placed the rate at less than one-quarter what it was ten years ago, and better than one-half that of 16.2

just four years back. In actual number deaths have fallen from 207 in 1947, 106 in 1951 to the new low figure of 52.



The accompanying graph illustrates the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant and maternal mortality in Toronto. Smallpox has vanished and typhoid and diphtheria are controlled to virtually the same extent. While whooping cough was prevalent during 1955 with 784 cases and one fatality,

it is observed that the cyclic appearance of this childhood disease every two or three years or so produces far fewer cases than formerly when, e.g., in 1943 cases numbered 1,070 and in 1941, 2,018 cases.

There were but 3 deaths throughout the 1955 record for the entire group of acute communicable diseases (one each from whooping cough, poliomyelitis and measles). The past two years have proved exceptional as regards poliomyelitis with an incidence of but 29 resident cases during 1954, followed by only six cases in 1955. Unfortunately one of these cases terminated fatally. This low two-year record for poliomyelitis is in decided contrast to the 271 cases and 12 deaths in 1953 and 376 cases with 16 deaths in 1951.

Complete statistics and summaries pertaining to the activities of the Department of Public Health are available in the form of regularly prepared monthly and Annual Statements as well as other literature and material of health import.

In the satisfactory measure of progress attending the City's health efforts due appreciation is accorded the medical profession, health and welfare agencies and the citizens for their generous collaboration.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES

Runnymede — 357 Runnymede Rd. ... RO. 6-2359
Parkdale — 53 Argyle Street ... LE. 1-5709
Hillcrest — 350 Christie Street ... LE. 1-3521
Yorkville — 2398 Yonge Street ... MA. 0429
University — 33 Phoebe Street ... EM. 6-4229
Moss Park — 430 Broadview Avenue ... RI. 9241
Riverdale — 430 Broadview Avenue ... RI. 9241
East End — 299 Main Street ... OX. 4-1144

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones, EM. 3-5678, 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, City Order hospital cases, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. Separate ambulances and staff are provided for the two categories mentioned. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), when the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters and of east and west stations, and to offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northerly post,

manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 4 to 7 o'clock p.m. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained between Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

In cases where a person is found dead and a physician has not been in immediate attendance, the Chief Coroner's Office, 86 Lombard Street, telephone EMpire 3-5670, should be notified without delay.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital — 101 College Street

Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division — Homewood Place

St. Michael's Hospital — 30 Bond Street

Hospital for Sick Children — 555 University Ave.

Toronto Western Hospital — 391 Bathurst Street

St. Joseph's Hospital — 1830 Queen Street West

Women's College Hospital — 76 Grenville Street

Salvation Army Grace Hospital — 133 Bloor Street East

Toronto East General Hospital — Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York
New Mt. Sinai Hospital — 550 University Ave.
Lockwood Clinic Hospital — 300 Bloor Street East
Mothercraft Centre — 49 Clarendon Avenue

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Isolation Hospital — Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road
Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis—Weston, Ont.
Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables — 130 Dunn Avenue
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital — 100 Sunnyside Avenue
Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill) — 274 St. John's Road
Home for Incurable Children — 278 Bloor Street East
Ontario Hospital — 999 Queen Street West
Toronto Psychiatric Hospital — Surrey Place
Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital — 47 Austin Terrace
St. John's Convalescent Hospital—Newtonbrook, Ontario
Daughters of the Empire Hospital for Convalescent Children — 54 Sheldrake Boulevard
Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged) — 350-390 Christie Street
Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.) — Bayview Ave.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Rocm 115, first floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, corner of Queen Street, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained **only** from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Officer-in-charge — F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After clcsing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LEnnox 6-8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department, cr at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths
Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	Births	Marriage Licenses Issued	Deaths
1955	**27,763**	**9,530**	**8,374**
1954	27,548	10,219	8,461
1953	25,924	10,310	8,665
1952	24,932	9,895	8,460
1951	23,154	10,024	8,455

Stillbirths (1955) 375

Marriage License Branch

Marriage Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 113, first floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, corner of Queen Street, EMpire 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Build-

ings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare consists of Head Office and three main Divisions: Division of Welfare Services, Division of Accounts and Issuances, and Division of Maintenance and Special Services. These are in turn divided into Sections, Units and District Offices.

SOME OF THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, direct relief is granted on an emergency basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the terms of the Unemployment Relief Act and Regulations. Direct relief is issued by cheque, payable to recipients. The Provincial Government shares in the expenditures.

Supplementary Assistance is issued to recipients of Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance) who are living in the community and considered eligible after investigation. The costs are shared by the Provincial Government and the City.

Under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post-Sanatorium Assistance. The Department is responsible for the administration of the program within the City of Toronto; the Metropolitan Corporation meets the costs.

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation Service, which includes the retraining of individuals who can benefit from such service, and/or their placement in employment suitable to their capacities.

Public Assistance programs providing for direct relief, or other assistance to families and individuals in the community, together with the necessary services, are administered through the District Offices. Provision is made within the Department for meeting serious emergency situations occurring out of office hours.

District Welfare Offices

Central — 465 Bay Street .....EM. 8-1081
West — 1875-1877 Dundas St. West....LE. 1-1563
East — 430 Broadview Avenue .....RI. 9241

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private organizations and charitable institutions caring for children, indigent aged persons, and others. In most cases payment is made on a per capita per diem basis but in some instances it is by lump sum.

Nutrition Services

The chief functions of Nutrition Services are: to provide an advisory service for recipients of public assistance regarding the most advantageous spending of their allowances; supervision of the housekeeping staffs, preparation of menus, and serving of meals in the institutions and Nursery and Day Care Centres operated by the Department.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Corporation as to the residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto, for whom applications are made for Hospital Orders under the Public Hospitals Act.

The Department may authorize payment of hospital maintenance in certain cases under the Psychiatric Hospitals Act, after investigation.

Burial of Indigents

Funeral directors under contract with the Department render the necessary services in connection with the burial of indigent persons where there is no one available to assume responsibility.

Old Age Assistance, Etc.

Applications may be made at District Offices and other Units for: Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, Mothers' Allowances and Medical Assistance for recipients of Old Age Security. All applications are processed through the Pensions Unit and forwarded from there to the Provincial Department of Public Welfare for investigation and decision.

Care of the Aged

The Department is responsible for the investigation, socially and financially, which is necessary in connection with the applications of aged and infirm citizens under the Homes for the Aged Act. It is also responsible for the placement in Private Nursing Homes of citizens who cannot be maintained in the community, pending availability of accommodation in Homes for the Aged

or elsewhere. The expenditures involved in the maintenance of persons in Private Nursing Homes are borne by the City.

Nursery Centres

Nine Nursery Centres are operated by the Department to provide day care for young children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases. The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half of the expenditure. These Centres, which are operated under the Day Nurseries Act, are located strategically throughout the City, and can accommodate a total of 448 children.

In addition, four private Day Nurseries, with a combined capacity for the care of 189 children, are sponsored by the municipality under the Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support by the City and Provincial Government in accordance therewith.

Day Care Centres

Two Day Care Centres are operated to provide nutritious noon meals and supervision before and after school for school-age children of working mothers. A total of 125 children may be cared for in these Centres.

Noon Feeding Centres

Two Noon Feeding Centres are operated to provide nutritious noon meals for school-age children residing in public housing units operated by the City. They have capacity to care for 240 children.

Single, Homeless, Unemployed Men

Applications for assistance, made by homeless, unemployed men, are taken at Single Men's Unit, 73 Howard Street. Seaton House, 320 Seaton Street, is maintained by this Department for the care of such men who are unemployable because of health reasons. During the winter, additional temporary facilities are available for homeless and transient men who are indigent and unemployed.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with requests for accommodation, and wherever possible assists families and individuals in finding accommodation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is nine hundred and forty-four, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 2 Platoon Chiefs, 29 District Chiefs, 156 Captains, 744 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 7 Clerks, 1 Department Physician and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 56-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working twenty-four hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the city in 28 firehalls, consists of: 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 15 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 1 Ladder Truck; 1 Squad Truck and 1 Fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 3-way radio system and at the present time, it has 25 units, 10 of which are on the Officers' cars and 15 on the trucks. This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

The Department took delivery of two combination hose and pumping units of 840 Imperial gallons per minute and one 100-foot all metal aerial ladder truck.

Location of Firehalls

No. 1 — Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street West.
2 — Portland Street and Richmond Street.
3 — 10-12 Grosvenor Street.
4 — Berkeley Street, corner of Duke Street.
5 — 110 Lombard Street.
7 — Dundas East and Regent Streets.
8 — College Street, corner of Bellevue Ave.
9 — 16 Ossington Avenue.
10 — 34 Yorkville Avenue.
11 — Rose Avenue, corner of Howard Street.
12 — Gerrard Street at Carlaw Avenue.
13 — 1917 Dundas Street West.
14 — 754 Ossington Avenue.
15 — Cowan Avenue, corner of Queen St. W.
17 — 1904 Queen St. E., corner Herbert Ave.
19 — 386 Perth Avenue.
20 — 358 Keele Street.
22 — 87 Main Street.
23 — 234 Howland Avenue.
24 — Balmoral Avenue at Yonge Street.
25 — 61 Hendricks Avenue.
26 — 550 Greenwood Avenue.
27 — 106 Ascot Avenue.
28 — 16 Montgomery Avenue.

30 — Ashbridge's Bay — Commissioners St.

31 — Runnymede Rd., corner MacGregor Ave.

33 — Manitou Road — Centre Island.

34 — Wanless Avenue, corner of Yonge Street.

32 — Exhibition Park is opened only during the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Royal Agicultural Winter Fair.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1955

Total alarms of fires	6,452
Number of building fires	2,565
Number of automobile fires	604
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	97,949
Suspicious fires investigated	188
Formal enquiries	16
Charges laid	27
Convictions	20
Acquittals	1
Charges withdrawn	0
Number of citizens died from result of fire	7
Citizens rescued	25
First Aid rendered	64
Times inhalators used	266
Lives saved by Department inhalators	185
Firemen injured	355

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Police Department as of December 31st, 1955, was 1,536, made up as follows: Members of the Force 1,332; 1 Chief Constable; 1 Chief of Detectives; 1 Deputy Chief Constable; 1 Chief Inspector; 1 Assistant Chief of Detectives; 3 Staff Inspectors; 26 Inspectors; 1 Chief Identification Officer; 10 Sergeants of Detectives; 61 Sergeants; 35 Detective Sergeants; 65 Patrol Sergeants; 19 Detectives; 34 Acting Detectives; 63 Plainclothes Constables; 813 First Class Constables; 157 Second Class Constables; 27 Third Class Constables; 3 Attached Constables; 6 Policewomen; 4 Police Matrons. Attached Civilian Services 204.

Police Statistics for 1955

Number apprehended or summoned:

Criminal and General	35,187
Traffic	667,214
Total	702,401

Accidental Deaths — Traffic	66
Accidental Deaths — Other Cases	106
Number of Inquests	60
Number of Lost Children	536
Number of Licenses Issued	42,009
Revenue therefrom	$331,332.42

Location of Stations

Headquarters — 149 College St. EMpire 2-1711

Station No.

1. Court Street.
3. 31 Claremont Street, near Queen Street.
4. 30 Regent Street.
5. 135 Davenport Road at New Street.
6. 1313 Queen Street West at Cowan Avenue.
7. 756 Ossington Ave., north of Bloor Street.
8. 126 Pape Avenue, north of Queen Street.
9. 354 Keele Street, south of Dundas Street.
10. 97 Main Street at Swanwick Avenue.
11. 674 Markham Street at London Street.
12. 2398 Yonge Street at Montgomery Ave.

Traffic Div., Ordnance St. and Strachan Ave.

Central Garage, Ordnance Street and Strachan Avenue.

All accidents occuring on the public streets should be reported promptly to the Police Department.

Taxicab Tariff

Extracts from By-law No. 214 of the Board of Commissioners of Police

SCHEDULE "A"

One to Four Passengers:

For the first ⅓ mile or part thereof	$ .30
For each additional ⅓ mile or part thereof	.10

For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For additional passenger in excess of four	.20
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

By the Hour	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$ 3.00
For each additional 15 minutes	.75
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	.75
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

Children

Children in charge of an adult: Under the age of eight years, free; over eight years and under twelve years of age, half fare; over twelve years of age, full fare.

Sightseeing Coach or Omnibus

	Not Less than	Not More than
For each passenger, per hour	$ .50	$ 1.00

Ambulance

For any journey within the City between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. following $10.00

For any journey within the City at any other time than the above $12.00

Funeral Hearse

Funeral Hearse $19.00

Hotel Omnibus

For each passenger ..... $ .25

Driveself Cab

Upon an hourly basis — $1.00 for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis — $6.00 for each day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a special commercial daily basis 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. $5.00 for each day and in addition 8 cents for each mile (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays).

Upon a weekly basis — $35.00 for each week of seven days and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

NOTE — for rates to be charged for moving household goods and office furniture, and other rates, see By-law No. 296 of the Board of Commissioners of Police, copy of which may be obtained from the License Office, City Hall.

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

The diversity and scope of the Property Department activities differ in many respects from other branches of the Civic Service. While other Departments deal with the specific or fairly rigidly defined services, the Property Department is responsible for a wide range of duties of a miscellaneous nature. Usually in the past, with the implementation of a new activity insufficient to warrant the formation of a department and not associated directly with an existing service, it has been the policy to assign such matter to the Property Department for administration. Investigational work within this category is usually referred to this Department to ascertain full particulars and endeavour to find a solution to a problem which might be isolated or unusual.

The range of the Department's activities are as follows: Maintenance and operation of the Municipal Office Buildings such as the City Hall and Court House; City Hall Annex; Stewart Building and others. All improved buildings rented by the City, including dwellings, apartments, stores, warehouses and garages, etc., owned by the City, are managed by this Department.

A large Maintenance Division is required to renovate and maintain most of the City-owned buildings including Fire Halls, Police Stations, and certain Hospital buildings. Many Civic

buildings require renovating and in the past few years, a concentrated effort has been made to improve the standard of maintenance of all the City buildings coming within the jurisdiction of the Property Department and it is the intention to pursue this progressive policy so that from the standpoint of appearance and functional requirements, City-owned real estate will be a credit to the City. The care and maintenance of the City Registry Office, previously the responsibility of the Property Department, has now been assumed by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Any exterior or interior repairs are performed by the Property Department on a work order received from the Metropolitan authorities.

Regent Park Housing Development caused the removal to a new location across the street of No. 4 Police Station and No. 7 Fire Hall. The price of progress is not without compensation and the old structures built in 1872 located on the north side of Dundas Street East, east of Parliament Street, have been replaced by beautiful new buildings, spacious and functional, at the south-west corner of Dundas Street East and Regent Street. The official opening of the Fire Hall was March 4, 1955, and the Police Station on January 24, 1956. Both units are paragons, having regard for their specialized use and will serve extremely useful purposes in the area.

The City Hall Switchboard, which is the responsibility of the Department, has a personnel of six employees and handles calls involving all phases of Municipal activity to the extent of approximately 4000 per day.

The Department also has supervision over St. Lawrence Market; City Garage; Weed Cutting Services; Bath Houses; Public Weigh Scales; Public Conveniences; Tower Clocks; Coal By-law governing weights and measures; Fence By-law, and Laundry Licenses.

Residential and Zoning By-laws

The Department administers the Residential and Zoning By-laws and reports on applications to the Committee on Property for amendments thereto, and investigates complaints registered concerning purported violations and is responsible for ensuing action to ensure conformity with the restrictions imposed by By-laws. The Committee of Adjustment is also an adjunct of the Property Department inasmuch as the Secretary-Treasurer and other clerical personnel are identified with the Department as employees and the work of this Committee is integrated in the activities of the Property Department as an agent for dispensing information in respect to provisions of the Residential and Zoning By-laws.

Bureau of Smoke Abatement

The Bureau of Smoke Abatement, for many years a division of the Property Department, was transferred to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto effective January 1, 1956.

The Air Pollution Advisory Board, that served so ably in introducing a scientific approach to the elimination and control of air pollution, became defunct with the transition of the Bureau of Smoke Abatement from City of Toronto to Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. As a mark of appreciation and for record purposes, the past splendid services furnished gratuitously by the personnel of the Board, are recorded herein.

Coal Inspection

Vigilant Inspectors are on duty to intercept coal in transit and to check weights over City Scales where necessary to prevent citizens receiving short weight in coal and coke. This practice has reduced fraud or theft in retail coal and coke deliveries to a very minimum.

St. Lawrence Market

For many decades, the farmers or growers of garden produce have been offering their merchandise to the public on Saturdays in St. Lawrence Market, located on King Street between Market Street and Church Street. The popularity of the

market has not diminished over the years and attracts customers in great numbers. The responsibility for building maintenance and control comes within the purview of the Property Department.

The many functions of the Property Department obviously cannot be dealt with even briefly to any great extent in the hand-book. As a matter of interest, however, reference is made to certain services.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING

The general services performed by the Department of Street Cleaning include the cleaning of public thoroughfares, the collection and disposal of ashes and household waste material, the cleaning of catch basins, the oiling of unimproved roadways, the removal of snow and the placement of abrasives on highways.

The organization comprises a central administration office, three main geographical divisions for street cleaning and refuse collection services, each controlled by a Divisional Superintendent, an Engineering Division which controls the maintenance of motor equipment and the operation of four refuse disposal plants, and a Technical Operations Division for By-law enforcement, research and development.

The problem of street cleaning becomes more complex in direct relation to traffic density, parking prohibition and parking control, such as morning and evening rush-hour routes. The installation of 1,500 parking meters on business streets has further added to the cleaning problem. The designation of 140 miles of streets as rush-hour routes and 210 miles of streets with total prohibition, out of a total street mileage of 580, restricts cleaning operations to such a degree that the greater portion of major cleaning must be done during the night or early morning. Cleaning activities on such rush-hour and restricted routes which are, generally, main business arteries, such as mechanical sweeping, flushing and hand-broom sweeping is prohibited by Police Regulations. Upon the termination of rush-hour periods, curb parking commences and 250,000 vehicles find their berth bumper to bumper, precluding pavement cleaning. Merchants, as a general rule, open for business at 9.00 a.m. when sidewalks are swept, in many instances, to the curb, the refuse to be concealed by parked vehicles.

Litter picking and hand-broom sweeping is carried out daily on main streets and business areas by 200 patrolmen. Each patrolman is assigned to a definite route and may cover his particular district from two to eight times daily, according to the length of the patrol beat. Mechanical

sweeping and mechanical washing of streets is carried out in the residential areas on the basis of every fifth day. The machines working on defined schedules; such as mechanical sweeping the first night of the scheduled week, followed by mechanical washing on the second night of the scheduled week; that is the residential areas are swept by mechanical sweepers once each week, followed by mechanical flushing once each week.

The main business areas are covered by hand-broom sweeping during the day, followed by nightly mechanical sweeping and machine flushing.

The operation of 16 street flushers and 32 mechanical sweepers has materially increased the efficiency of the street cleaning service.

The twice weekly collection of ashes, rubbish and garbage from 135,437 dwellings and buildings within the limits of the City of Toronto involves the handling by manual labour of five hundred thousand tons of refuse each year, or two thousand tons daily.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the quantity of garbage and refuse destroyed at the Department's incinerators. This is due in general to the strict enforcement of the Departmental By-law which provides that householders and merchants shall separate garbage

and combustible refuse from ashes and incombustible waste material; also the further fact that through the limitation of dumping areas, retail merchants and manufacturers are utilizing the facilities of the various incinerators for the disposal of trade waste. This material was formerly delivered to land fill.

The rapid development of motorization throughout the entire street cleaning and refuse collection services in recent years has necessitated a complete re-organization of the garage and repair services. Equipment has been installed for the complete overhauling and reconstruction of refuse collection trucks, street flushers, mechanical street sweepers, bullgraders, tractors, snowblowers, snowplows, salt spreaders and eductors. All types of machine work is carried out by the Central Garage and repair shop, which includes a welding, body and repair division. Steam cleaning equipment has been installed to facilitate the repairs to motors, transmissions and differentials. The machine is entirely automatic and is capable of handling baskets of small parts to complete engines fully immersed in a detergent bath.

The Department has, in recent years, carried out extensive investigation and research into the various phases of refuse collection and refuse disposal, including chemical and mechanical

analysis of household refuse; production per person and per outlet, area and seasonal variation. This work has been carried out with the assistance of the Ontario Research Foundation. It is the basis of study for natural resources conservation and recovery; to retard the ever-increasing waste production, to reduce collection costs, to restore to industry a large portion of the 200,000 tons of waste consumed each year at Departmental incinerators, to produce a readily marketable soil conditioner from leaves and other waste

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

The programme of works for 1956 includes a number of pavement widenings as capital expenditures and construction of Local Improvement pavements, sidewalks and sewers.

The following major works are to be supervised by the Department, viz:—

Gould Street — widening of pavement from Victoria Street to Charles Street.

Gerrard Street — widening of pavement from Yonge Street to Parliament Street.

Hoskin Avenue — elimination of jog at Harbord and St. George Streets.

Davenport Road Subway, at C.N.R. crossing west of Lansdowne Avenue.

C.P.R. Symington Avenue Subway — Board of Transport Commissioners have reserved judgment.

C.N.R. Greenwood Avenue Subway — hearing held by Board of Transport Commissioners — order pending.

Governor's Bridge — pier foundations to be strengthened.

Garrison Creek Drainage Area — consulting engineers engaged to bring in a report for sewer relief in this area.

Algonquin Island — steel sheet pile wall to be completed.

Riverdale Park Footbridge — replacing of abutments to be completed.

Eastern Avenue Sewers — to be laid on Winnifred, Pape, Heward and Booth Avenues.

Runnymede District — relief sewers to be commenced.

Jane-Ardagh Streets Vicinity — construction of relief sewer.

Astley Avenue storm sewer to be constructed with outlet to East Don Roadway.

Highlights - 1955

Keating Street Extension — completion of filling and grading.

Woodbine Avenue Subway opened to traffic December 2, 1955.

Yonge Street—sewers reconstructed between Alexander and Belmont Streets.

Logan Avenue — jog eliminated at Danforth Avenue.

Edward Street — pavement widened from Elizabeth Street to University Avenue.

Sewer Modernization Programme — Lake Front Interceptor, Eastern Beaches—completed to MacLean Avenue.

Eastern Avenue Sewer — sewers laid on Lewis Street and Logan Avenue.

Algonquin Island — steel sheet pile wall partially constructed.

Riverdale Park Footbridge — replacing of abutments commenced.

$2,000,000.00 was allocated for the resurfacing of pavements, as an unemployment relief measure to be subsidized by the Ontario Provincial Government to the extent of one-third of the cost.

Miles of pavements to be resurfaced for which contracts have been let	25.5
Miles of pavements resurfaced	20.548
Miles of resurfacing not yet completed	4.952

SURVEYING DIVISION

The Surveying Division, under the direction of the City Surveyor, is responsible for physical, topographical and legal boundary surveys required by the Administration and the other departments in the Civic Service. These surveys are carried out by commissioned Ontario Land Surveyors in accordance with the provisions of the Survey, Land Titles, Registry and Planning Acts of the Province of Ontario and, where necessary, legal boundary descriptions for conveyances and By-Laws are prepared.

The Division prepares and constantly revises Maps of the City, showing the street and public park systems, and the Zoning classifications of all land within the City. Reproductions of certain of these maps are available to the public at cost.

In addition, a continuous inspection is made of all new buildings being constructed for conformity to limits of abutting highways and the site location requirements of the Zoning By-Law.

The City Surveyor, with the assistance of the Staff of the Division, is responsible for the investigation of proposals for the opening, widening, diversion and closing of public highways and lanes as well as the naming of public highways in the City, and assists in the preliminary design of civic improvements involving land.

From the very beginning, in 1792, Land Surveyors have played their part in the development of the City and it is interesting to reflect that many of the principal streets, the old "Concession Roads", Yonge, Bathurst, Dufferin and Queen Streets, St. Clair, Eglinton and Lawrence Avenues, etc., are still travelled along the same lines laid down by the early Surveyors.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Traffic Engineering Division, under the direction of the City Traffic Engineer, is concerned with all matters relating to the regulation of traffic. The City Traffic Engineer is a member of the Toronto Traffic Conference. A constant study and analysis of accidents is maintained. This information and data relative to traffic congestion and delays is invaluable for the purpose of designing remedial measures, and, in addition, is essential to the work of the City Planning Board.

The duties of this Division include all engineering activities in connection with traffic, including the installation, operation and maintenace of automatic traffic signals, the erection and maintenance of traffic parking signs, the painting of traffic lines on City roadways, the erection and maintenance of street-name signs, the installation of modern street lighting throughout the City,

and the installation, maintenance, and collection from parking meters.

After several years' delay it is expected that the street lighting modernization programme including the re-lighting of 39,200 street lights with modern type lights will be completed early this year.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

The formation of Metropolitan Toronto, and with it of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, has to some extent altered the function of the City of Toronto Planning Board. The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board has the responsibility for the integration of transportation, utilities and services in general and also the distribution of residential, industrial, commercial, recreational and other land uses throughout the Metropolitan Planning Area as a whole.

The City of Toronto Planning Board, and other Planning Boards in the Metropolitan area, work within this general framework. However, the responsibility of the City of Toronto Planning Board is still essentially that of advising the Council of the City of Toronto on how best to bring about a sound and satisfactory development of the City and ensure that Toronto will be a fine city in the future.

A general statement of intention of how the City should develop over the coming years is contained in the Official Plan which was registered in 1949. This lays down a programme for development of the City, including all major works, for a period of 20 to 30 years. Implementation of this is achieved largely through Council in normal year-to-year operations, and through the regulation of the Zoning by-law.

Conditions in the City are constantly changing and one of the operations to be undertaken by the Planning Board is the revision and bringing up to date of both the Official Plan and Zoning by-law. In this way, without forfeiting the stability produced by the Official Plan, it is kept flexible to meet the changing needs of the City.

Since the City is already built up, it is extremely difficult to bring about the desired improvements. It has to be done largely through a programme of public works and of redevelopment and renewal. Some areas are worn out and have to be rebuilt, others need repair and maintenance, while many completely new facilities, such as major highways, have to be provided. All these projects must be co-ordinated with the normal process of rebuilding in order to bring about the best possible results. The ultimate soundness of the City from every point of view rests on its suitability for business and

industry, and its desirability as a place to live. Its soundness in these regards will ensure its long term stability, and this is one of the major objectives sought for in the Official Plan and long term redevelopment programmes. There is a great deal of new building and rebuilding in Toronto today and this, together with several substantial redevelopment projects which are either on their way or in the offing, present the opportunity for an excellent start on a programme of rebuilding Toronto, so that it will be a greater city in the future.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners were incorporated by Federal Act of Parliament, passed in 1911, to develop and administer the Port of Toronto. Under this Act five Commissioners are appointed — three being appointed by the City Council, and two by the Dominion Government, one of whom is the nominee of the Toronto Board of Trade. They are appointed for terms of three years, are eligible for reappointment and serve without remuneration.

Commencing active operations in 1914, the Commissioners in co-operation with the City Council and the Dominion Government have transformed what was once an inadequate and relatively inaccessible waterfront district into one

of the most up-to-date harbours on the Great Lakes. In cargo tonnage, facilities afforded to shippers, and economic and commercial advantages for industry and manufacturers, the Port of Toronto rates among the highest of both Canadian Lake and Sea Ports.

Two modern industrial areas have been created out of the marshlands and lands covered by water which previously were, for the most part, non-revenue producing. Permanent concrete wharves and piers have been constructed, rail, road and water services have been co-ordinated and the Harbour itself has passed from a state of inadequacy to a state of utility and efficiency. Waterborne cargo tonnage has increased by some 2,000 per cent. and the expansion of industrial and commercial activity has been most marked.

Extended easterly from the Humber River to Leslie Street is the cross-town waterfront highway with, for the most part, a minimum pavement width of 50 feet. The foresight in constructing this fast traffic artery, made possible by the waterfront development, is evidenced by the many thousands of motorists using it daily.

In order to finance development works, the Commissioners under their Act of Incorporation, were authorized to borrow money and issue bonds. Bonds so issued were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. 1955 was the

fourth successive year in which no financial assistance was needed from the City. The interest and debt retirement charges, amounting to $1,080,344.00, were met by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners out of Harbour revenues, with a small amount from capital monies required to make up the total.

During 1955 businesses operating on the waterfront paid in taxes to the City $3,014,350.94. Since the incorporation of The Toronto Harbour Commissioners in 1912, occupied Harbour properties have paid in taxes to the City of Toronto some $34,544,557.03.

The two municipal airports, one a combined airport and seaplane base on Toronto Island and the other an all-weather airport at Malton, and also the Toronto Harbour Police, are administered by The Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

After successfully overcoming many difficulties, the early months of 1956 will find 1,241 units, or all but 48 units of the Regent Park (North) Housing Project, completed and occupied. Construction of the last building, a 48-suite apartment building, has been delayed, pending the completion of the new Police Station in another

location, but it is fully expected this building will be completed and ready for occupancy by the end of 1956, which will bring to a completion — "Canada's Premier Housing Redevelopment Project". Unfortunately, during 1955, two of the original members of The Housing Authority of Toronto who had contributed so much to the success of the Project, the late Robert H. Saunders, C.B.E., Q.C., and Mrs. H. L. Luffman, passed away without seeing its completion, but they at least died in the knowledge that the realization of their ambition and dream was rapidly nearing fulfillment.

During the year 1955, a total of 336 units were completed as follows:

Bldg. No.	Location	Date Occupied	No. of Units
26	325 Gerrard St. E.	April 1, 1955	72
20	540 Dundas St. E.	May 1, 1955	48
24	365 Parliament St.	June 1, 1955	72
28	274 Sackville St.	July 1, 1955	72
29	248 Sackville St.	August 1, 1955	72

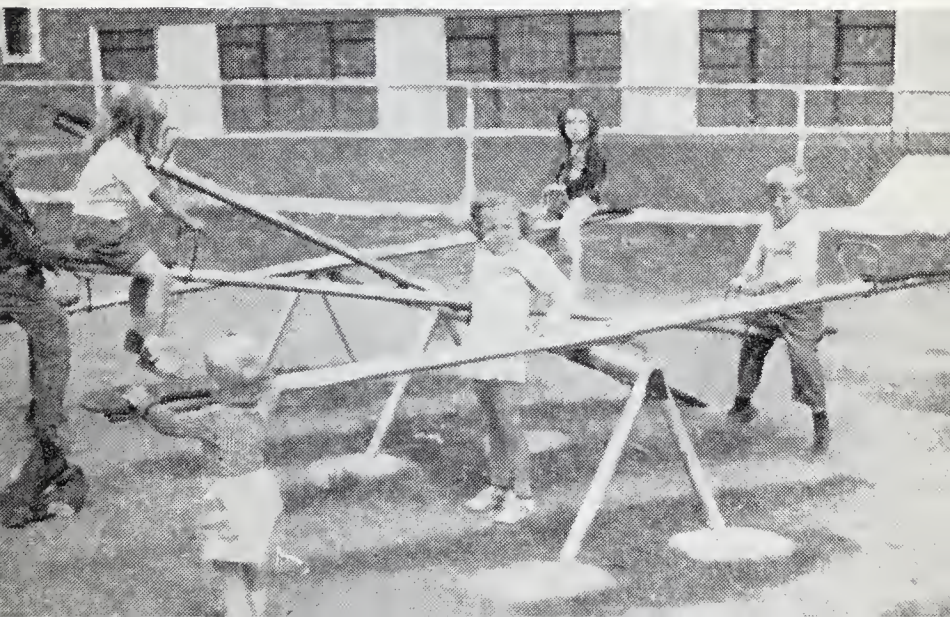
Buildings Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 29 are six-storey 72-suite buildings with elevator, while Building No. 20 is a three-storey 48-suite building.

These 1,241 units, while only a start in the provision of moderate-rental, sanitary and uncrowded housing for families of low income,

nevertheless represent an important contribution toward the elimination of overcrowded substandard housing such as prevails in all too many parts of the central section of our City.

Before redevelopment, there were 628 houses and 35 commercial and dwelling units in the Regent Park (North) area, which is bounded by Dundas Street East and Gerrard Street East, between Parliament and River Streets, but 822 families were crowded into these small homes, as well as many roomers and boarders and, no doubt, many other families of which the assessors were not informed. There were also 18 industrial and commercial buildings and 33 parcels of vacant land of varying sizes, previously the sites of houses which had been torn down because

Tiny Tot Play Area



Regent Park Housing Project

Housing Authority — continued

of their dilapidated condition. Recreational facilities were virtually non-existent, the only play areas being the dingy streets and postage stamp back yards.

Recreational facilities now include a large Community Centre with a full size gymnasium, stage with public address system, showers, and provision for a wide variety of activities for all ages. The City's Department of Parks and Recreation is presently operating the Centre on a full-time basis under trained supervision. Outdoors, there is a "Tiny-Tots" Playground in the Centre Section with every standard playground facility available plus some original features. For older children there are two baseball diamonds and large swings in addition to which there is a paved area in the East Section for playing basketball, volleyball and badminton,

and it is expected that most of these facilities will be duplicated in the West Section.

This redeveloped area covers 42.5 acres, of which 33.5 acres is now open space, occupied by playgrounds, park areas, lawns and parking plazas, and the balance by modern, well lighted, three and six-storey buildings, combining the latest advances in architectural design interspersed at pleasing intervals with small groups of neat row houses to break the uniformity.

A census of the first 1,097 units taken on January 12, 1956, showed there to be a population of 4,368 persons living in Regent Park (North) at that time. This indicates that when all 1,289 units are occupied, the Project will house about 5,100, and more than 2,000 will be children under 16 years of age. Regent Park (North) will thus be a neighbourhood community exceeding in population that of many Ontario towns, and indications are that its citizens will be better off morally, physically and mentally as a result of living in this model housing redevelopment.

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

Because a group of responsible Civic Officials and public spirited citizens were far-sighted enough to realize that the widening of main arteries or the provision of metered curb parking would not adequately solve Toronto's traffic and

parking problems, the Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provisions of the City of Toronto Act, R.S.O. 1952, and By-law 18680.

The Parking Authority is composed of three prominent citizens, appointed for terms of three years. In June of 1955, the original members — Mr. Ralph C. Day, Lieut.-Col. John F. Ellis and Mr. Alfred Ward, were re-appointed for a further three-year term.

The Authority was charged with the responsibility of constructing, maintaining and managing

Municipal Parking Area No. 24 at Queen and Bay Streets, being a temporary development to assess design and size requirements for a proposed underground garage on this part of the Civic Square.

municipal off-street parking facilities, providing parking accommodation at reasonable and economic rates. The Parking Authority is required to be self-sustaining, and although not permitted to hold title to its facilities, is nevertheless required to pay all normal Business and Real Estate taxes. The Authority must also report annually to City Council, and be subject to the auditing of the City Auditor.

In order to avoid the pitfall of embarking on a haphazard program, 1952 was spent in consulting with U.S.A. parking authorities, studying and evaluating their programs. As a result of this constructive preparation, the Authority released its Statement of Principles, Policies and Initial Program toward the end of 1952.

In 1953 the City acquired land in the Bloor-Wellesley district from the Toronto Transit Commission, designated it to the use of the Parking Authority of Toronto, and upon this land the Authority constructed its first five municipal off-street parking facilities. From this modest beginning the Authority expanded, and by the end of 1954 was operating 10 parking areas in various districts of the City. The close of 1955 saw 24 parking lots in operation, including those located on the site of the Civic Square, the construction of Toronto's first municipal parking garage, which is slated for opening in early April of

1956, and the approval for capital financing of two additional mechanical garages and six off-street parking areas.

As a result of the successful operation of the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Provincial Government amended the Ontario Municipal Act to permit any Ontario municipality to establish similar agencies.

The Parking Authority of Toronto is justly proud of its achievement — the provision of off-street parking facilities which rank second to none on the continent — at no cost to the taxpayer of the City of Toronto.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City and eight others; three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

The Reference Library, including the Business and Technical Library, and the Central Circulating Library, are located in the main Library building, St. George and College Streets. Immediately north of this building there is a well-equipped Boys' and Girls' Library. There are eighteen Branch Libraries and also smaller libraries in thirty-four Schools and Settlements, etc. Libraries are administered in Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Runnymede Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the new Mount Sinai Hospital. There are deposit libraries in 12 Homes for the Aged, in Lambert Lodge and in the Mercer Reformatory. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop, Humewood House, and Victor Home.

The Reference Library is open from 10.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; the Central Circulating Library from

9.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and the Downtown Branch from 8.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily except Saturdays; the remaining branch libraries from 12.00 noon to 8.30 p.m. (Saturdays: 10.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.) but are closed on Wednesdays. The Boys' and Girls' Library on St. George Street is open from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

The main building includes the Reference and Circulating Division, the Central Reading Room, with an ample supply of the leading Canadian, British, and American newspapers and magazines; the Reference collection of bound volumes of the Canadian, British, and American patent specifications; a valuable collection of Government documents, and a "Current File" of Clippings, these gathered from periodicals for reference purposes.

The Circulating portion of the main building also houses the Music Library, the Kipling Room for boys and girls of High School age, and the John Ross Robertson Collection of engravings, prints and paintings illustrative of early life in Canada (the largest and most valuable collection of Canadian prints in existence). The room is open to the public daily without charge. It also houses the Circulating Picture Collection.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1955

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,286,757
Adult books issued for home reading	2,399,059
Reference books used	270,774
Boys' and Girls' books used	2,054,489
Books and pamphlets added (Net)	15,903
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	890,047

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to Ontario often ask, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" Few, if any, natives would ask the question because they have been brought up on "The Ex". The visitor, if he persists in his query, will get as many answers as the number of times he repeats the question. More than two million eight hundred thousand people pass through the many gates of Toronto's Exhibition Park during the fourteen days of the Canadian National Exhibition each year, and each carries away a different impression.

If the visitor is perplexed by the number of different answers which he receives to his question, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" it is because it is many things to many people. The Park, the buildings, the exhibits, the sports, are but hollow shells without the crowds.

To every member of each day's crowd, the Ex is something different. It is a subjective creature, which leaves contrasting memory pictures for each age, each member of the family.

It is a family affair with the escorting parents often wishing they were young enough to see it through their children's eyes, but at the same time visiting the thousands of exhibits which show them what is new in Canada. Many years ago, it was described as the "Show Window of the Nation".

Visitors still come to see what is new. In the past they have seen the first electric railway in Canada, the early electric lights, the introduction of X-ray, new street cars, trains and aircraft; rayons and nylons had their first Canadian public showings there and many other record firsts were set.

Canada's Sports Hall of Fame was established in 1955. It will be a permanent part of the Canadian National Exhibition and will be the means of setting up a pictorial and word record of Canada's great athletes. At the present it is housed in temporary quarters but in the near future a new and permanent building is planned for its future development.

Another new outstanding feature of the 1955 C.N.E. was the construction of the Shell Observation Tower with its overall height of 120 feet —

the equivalent of a nine-storey building. This new tower offers visitors, without charge, an opportunity to look out over the entire parkland and on a clear day even see across Lake Ontario.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprising 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features — the $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands; sport afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway makes an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sports, and engineering are presented

in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes several days to complete the classes and in 1955 three separate and distinct dog shows were held during the fourteen days.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The dates for 1956 are August 24 to September 8.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the Late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. The nine post-war shows following the enforced 7-year lapse have been generally acknowledged as the most successful of the series. Entries have been beyond expectation (just over 18,000 in 1955), quality has been higher than ever before, and attendance unprecedented, all of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is now more heartily appreciated by both agriculturists and the general public. Plans for the 28th show are well under way — the dates are November 9th to 17th, 1956.

The steel and concrete Coliseum buildings which house the "Royal" cover 25 acres and are admirably suited to the varied exhibits. In all 15,000 head of live stock and poultry can be accommodated.

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

Telephone service in Toronto and its adjoining suburbs is provided by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada and is equal to the finest in the world.

Today there are 572,930 telephones, or about 46 for every 100 residents, in greater Toronto — more per capita than in any other Canadian city. When the Bell company was incorporated under a Dominion Charter in 1880 there were 400 telephones here. More than 44,800 telephones were added last year, and about 52,000 more will be added in 1956.

Torontonians are among the world's greatest telephone users, placing one and one-quarter billion calls a year. More than 77,000 long distance calls originate in Toronto on an average day.

The city is connected by thousands of direct circuits with other points on this continent and by transoceanic telephone service with 125 overseas countries and territories.

In addition to business and residential telephone service, the Bell company also provides

Telephone Service in Toronto — continued

Toronto with teletypewriter service, mobile telephone service for vehicles, connections with vessels on the Great Lakes, and leased channels for television and radio broadcasts.

There are more than 8,900 Bell employees, about 770 vehicles, 900 switchboard positions and more than 2,500,000 miles of wire and cable serving greater Toronto. The 68 exchanges in the local calling area include 25 suburban exchanges, six of which have been added recently under the Extended Area Service Plan. This plan provides for the elimination of long distance charges on calls between city telephones and those in suburban exchanges included in the plan. All telephones in the plan are dial operated. Greater Toronto's local telephone service is the most comprehensive in Canada.

A new numbering plan — under which two letters and five figures are dialed — is gradually being applied to all Toronto telephones. The plan ties in with the extended area service program and is also essential for the expansion of the direct dialing of long distance calls by operators, and for the eventual introduction of equipment to enable telephone users to dial their own long distance calls. It is expected that all telephones in the Toronto local calling area will have two-letter, five-figure numbers by the end of 1958.

Telephone Service in Toronto — continued

In June, 1955, a milestone in Toronto's telephone history was passed. A huge "electronic brain", known as the 4A Crossbar machine, went into service and began to switch long distance calls automatically. The machine, first of its kind in Canada, occupies three floors of Bell's Adelaide Street building. It enables operators in Toronto and many other Canadian centres to dial direct to telephones in scores of Canadian and United States communities. Incoming calls from scores of Canadian and U.S. points are also routed through the complex apparatus to Toronto telephones without the services of any Toronto operators.

Within three years, it is expected that additional equipment will be installed and Toronto residents will be dialing their own long distance calls.

Toronto telephone engineers and highly skilled technicians and craftsmen are taking part in two communications projects of national significance. Torontonians are at work on the Mid-Canada Line, the defensive electronic shield in the far north, sometimes called the McGill Fence. Others are helping to build the Trans-Canada Microwave System, which in 1958 will provide facilities for transmitting television programs from coast to coast, and to supplement existing telephone circuits.

Telephone Service in Toronto — continued

Officers of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada include Thomas W. Eadie, president; E. A. Rolph, executive vice-president; D. W. Ferrier, R. H. Keefler and J. A. Hobbs, vice-presidents, all of Montreal.

Directors of the company resident in Toronto are Henry Borden, Q.C., and Robert A. Laidlaw.

G. M. Grant, general manager, Toronto Area, and C. E. Watson, general manager, Western Area. General offices: 393 University Avenue, EMpire 8-3911.

Telephones

Number in City exchanges, December 31st, 1955	449,534
Number in local calling area	567,797
Daily Local calls, 1955	3,800,000
Daily originating long distance calls, 1955 (average business day)	77,700
Number of exchanges, local calling area, March 18th, 1956	68
Number of employees	8,917
Number of vehicles	774

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

The Consumers' Gas Company was incorporated on March 23rd, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas.

Natural gas of approximately 1,030 B.T.U. is supplied for general service as follows:—

GENERAL SERVICE RATE

	Cubic Feet per Month	Gross	Net
First	100 or less	$1.25	$1.15
Next	900	34¢ per C	32¢ per C
"	49,000	31¢ per C	29¢ per C
"	200,000	28¢ per C	26¢ per C
"	250,000	24¢ per C	22¢ per C
All over	500,000	20¢ per C	18¢ per C

Minimum bill: $1.25 gross; $1.15 net, per meter per month.

Gas in the required quantities is available at competitive rates for commercial and industrial purposes.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. L. Bishop, President; Oakah L. Jones, Vice-President; W. C. Laidlaw; Hon. Senator G. Peter Campbell, Q.C.; R. R. Corson; J. A. Northey; J. K. Macdonald; A. R. Poyntz, and His Worship the Mayor.

Oakah L. Jones, General Manager.

OFFICES: 19 Toronto Street. EM. 3-6941.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

Alternating Current Light and Power Rates
Residence Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Energy Charge:

Two cents per Kilowatt-hour for the first 60 Kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75¢ (Net).

Commercial Lighting Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 Watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Minimum Demand — 500 Watts.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System — continued

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours, monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75¢ (Net).

Power Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—3 Phase, 550 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity. Alternating Current 25 and 60 Cycle — 3 Phase — 208 Volts (See Note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per Kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%.

NOTE: — Alternating Current 25 and 60 Cycles —3 Phase — 208 Volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Flat Rate Water Heaters, Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto Area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previously extended only to the Toronto city limits — an area of 35 square

miles — was enlarged to cover the metropolitan area of 240 square miles, an area approximately 25 miles wide and 10 miles deep.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years and salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Council. No member of the Metropolitan Council or of the council of an area municipality is eligible for appointment to the Commission.

Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys an almost world-wide reputation as one of the finest publicly owned transit systems anywhere. More than 312,000,000 passengers were carried and over 46,000,000 miles were operated over its routes in 1955. The Commission's fleet of over 1800 safe, modern passenger vehicles includes street cars, trolley coaches, motor buses and coaches, and subway cars.

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines'

services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the city. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Commission. During all but the most severe winter months passenger and freight service is supplied by a fleet of 5 ferry boats and other freight craft between the mainland and the three islands — Centre Island, Hanlan's Point and Ward's Island. In the winter months, service is maintained for permanent island residents by means of ice-breaking tugs.

The Subway

A high point in the history of public transit in Toronto was reached on March 30th, 1954, when the Toronto Transit Commission officially opened the four and one-half mile Yonge Street Subway.

Built in four years at a total cost of almost $58,000,000.00 including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the city. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 29,000 passengers per hour. A two-minute service is operated dur-

ing peak hours by six and eight-car trains. Four-car trains are used in normal hours. The Commission presently owns a total of 106 cars with 34 more scheduled for delivery this year. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 26 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes. It is part of the central fare zone of the metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

While the subway is of tremendous benefit to those who use it, it is also helpful to many thousands of people who may not use public transportation. It has contributed to the relief of downtown traffic congestion, it has improved real estate values along its route and, because of this, it has led to increased business and property assessments in the areas it serves.

Convinced by the success of the Yonge Street subway that additional rapid transit routes are the only answer to the growing traffic problem, the Commission is urging the planning and construction by the Metropolitan Corporation of a crosstown rapid transit line along Bloor Street with a north-south link on University Avenue.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845.

The principal objects of the Board are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the City of Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To promote the establishment and maintenance of uniformity in the business of its members and those dealing with them.

(c) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and functions through a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Committees, the principal of which are Advisory Engineering and

Planning, Insurance, Labour Relations, Legislation, Membership Tours, Social Problems, Membership, Publicity, Municipal Finance and Taxation, Intangible Industrial Property, Taxation and Industrial Transportation and Customs. The Board also operates eleven Trade and Professional Branches, namely, Book Publishers, British Commonwealth, Canadian Display Designers and Builders, Fuel Dock, Funeral Directors, Grain and Grain Products, Laundry and Cleaners, Lumbermen, Motion Picture, Music Publishers, Petroleum, Poultry and Dairy Products, and has affiliated with it the Fuel Protection Association.

The Board has direct representation on a number of bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

Affiliated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, composed of 535 members who meet for dinner meetings each Monday night from October 1st to April 30th.

The Toronto Junior Board of Trade comprises six hundred and fifty young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The Junior Board meets every two weeks, on Tuesdays, at 6.00 p.m. for dinner meetings, from October 1st to April 30th. The members are granted limited privileges in the Board of Trade.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. The Association was incorporated under Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1902 (2 Edward VII, Chap. 48). The objects of the Association are concisely set out in Article II of the Constitution, which reads:

> "The objects of the Association shall be to promote Canadian industries and to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance, to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally, as the Association shall deem advisable from time to time."

The work of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is based upon the studies, recommendations, and suggestions of its Standing and Special Committees, and Division and Branch Committees.

The organization of the Association forms a close parallel to Canada's existing forms of federal, provincial and municipal governments.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association—continued

The Associations' national governing body, or Parliament, is the Executive Council, which consists of members elected annually, representing all provinces and almost every type of manufacturing in Canada. The members of Council are nominated annually by the local committees throughout the country, and are experienced business leaders in their respective communities.

The Executive Committee of 25 members corresponds to the Dominion Cabinet, and likewise represents all parts of Canada.

The national organization of the Association also includes nine Standing Committees, namely, Tariff, Transportation, Industrial Relations, Legislation, Commercial Intelligence, Insurance, Education, Publishing and Membership. These Committees study all matters of national importance to manufacturers, and their recommendations and suggestions go to the Executive Council.

Geographically, the country is broken into five divisions — Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and British Columbia — within which there are 31 branches. The divisions correspond to the provincial governments and the branches to municipal governments. Each of the divisions and branches is governed by its own committees. One of these branches is the Toronto Branch, which deals with matters of industrial interest in the Toronto area.

In all, there are about 1,000 members of the Association serving on Standing, Divisional, Branch and Special Committees. It can be truly said that the Association speaks with the voice of the Canadian manufacturing industry.

TORONTO CONVENTION AND TOURIST ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

For 30 years this Association has served as the official representative of the City in the increasingly important convention and tourist market. It is financed by a membership which embraces almost every segment of the commercial and industrial interests in the Toronto area, and aided by a grant from the City. It is governed by representatives from the membership.

The Convention Bureau is the sales agency for the entire community. Its function is to marshall the resources of the community and present them as a unit to convention-holding organizations. The Bureau provides many helpful services to groups meeting in Toronto, during the planning stages and also while the conventions are actually in progress.

In the field of tourist promotion, the Association produces and distributes literature advertising Toronto's many attractions. In the course of this work it maintains contact with all major travel

agencies, auto clubs, transportation terminals, etc. Thousands of individual inquiries are processed through its offices every year.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto Area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies which might advantageously locate in the Toronto Area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment of 467 industrial developments for the Toronto Area, representing a capital investment of $272,077,200.00. They already provide direct employment for 39,248 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1955 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto Area for taxes and hydro power a total of $4,996,716.00.

Fort York, Toronto

TORONTO CIVIC HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by City Council in 1949, for the purpose of supervising and controlling all matters of an historical nature within the Municipality, with a view to proper preservation and display of all historic sites, buildings, monuments, objects and documents.

Tourists photographing Guards, Fort York, Toronto

Civic Historical Committee — continued

In 1953 the Committee opened Old Fort York, Toronto's oldest and most important historic site. Conducted tours were provided for visitors, with specially arranged free tours for educational groups sponsored by charitable organizations. In 1955 a Fort Guard was established which paraded daily, uniformed and equipped as soldiers of the York Militia during the War of 1812-14. Souvenirs, refreshments and fort literature are sold through a Canteen which is operated on the premises under the management of the Committee.

A tour booklet of the City entitled "Historic Toronto" was published by the Committee in 1953, and may be purchased at leading book shops and historic sites.

Old Cannon, Fort York

THE TORONTO AND DISTRICT TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Toronto and District Traffic Conference is an advisory body originally appointed in 1930, to advise Council on matters of traffic and parking. The original membership of four has been increased to seventeen, and consists of seven representatives from the Traffic Advisory Board; one each from the Toronto Transit Commission, the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Department of Works, the Police Department, the City Traffic Engineer, the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer, the Metropolitan Department of Roads and the Metropolitan Technical Sub-Committee.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Thursdays, for the purpose of considering all matters remitted to it by the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, or any other source, or initiated by its members. Its findings and recommendations are transmitted to the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, or to the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, for information and assistance.

The members serve without remuneration, and a place of meeting and secretarial services are provided without cost to the City, by the Board of Trade.

TORONTO TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL

The Toronto Traffic Safety Council is an agency devoted to accident prevention through safety education. Working in close liaison with engineering and enforcement, the Toronto Traffic Safety Council employs every medium for the dissemination of safety propaganda.

In the elementary schools, uniformed traffic officers conduct our green pennant programme, featuring "ELMER" THE SAFETY ELEPHANT.

Special projects are undertaken to deal with seasonal hazards.

A Committee, whose Chairman is the Mayor, meets the third Thursday of each month to formulate policy and recommend specific safety measures within the city.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents — Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President — George Duthie.

President — Wm. A. Summerville.

First Vice-President — Robt. A. Allen.

Second Vice-President — Jack Bennett.

Former Members' Association — continued

Secretary — Charles A. Walton.

Treasurer — Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity — Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors — Garnet Archibald; Geo. Granell; John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly; C. A. Walton.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

Founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens and operated since then as a non-profit service agency, the Bureau of Municipal Research provides a continuing non-partisan study of civic affairs. Through its bulletin "Civic Affairs" and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations, and through the work of its staff in addressing public gatherings and in serving on official and informal civic committes, the Bureau acts as a source of information, constructive criticism, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals and to business and professional firms and organizations in greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications go to its subscribers, to civic officials, and to the press. Its information services are readily available to them and to the general public.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This organization, composed of Ontario municipalities of all types, has been formed for the purpose of discussing important municipal topics and of promoting desirable municipal legislation. The delegates at the annual meetings are either members or officers of municipal councils.

The annual meetings are held usually during August or September at a place determined by the Executive Committee.

Member Municipalities — 247.

Officers, 1955-56

President:

V. H. Evans, Reeve, Tisdale Township.

Vice-Presidents:

Grant Donald, Alderman, Niagara Falls; H. E. Kilman, Reeve, Pelham Township; Alan Stewart, Clerk-Comptroller, Owen Sound; Richard Butler, Reeve, Lindsay; S. H. Blake, City Treasurer, Fort William.

Secretary-Treasurer:

Eric Hardy, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

L. R. Cumming, Q.C., *Chairman.*

R. C. Rowland, *Vice-Chairman;* R. Howard Yeates, R. L. Kennedy, C. W. Yates, Q.C., C. F. Nunn, W. Greenwood, D. Jamieson.

O. R. Chapman, *Secretary.*

Offices: 145 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Telephone EMpire 3-1211, Local 3261.

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations; assessment appeals; arbitrations; supervision of street railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to make representations for the adjustment of the municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services. This is a much needed reform in local government.

Since 1943, 18 comprehensive briefs have been submitted by the Association to the Provincial Government for the adjustment of various aspects of the municipal position and tax structure. The most recent submissions were presented to the Prime Minister of Canada in November, 1955, and to the Prime Minister and Ministers of the Provincial Government on February 23, 1956.

It is the hope and objective of the Association that by its continued submissions substantial progress will be made towards the long-sought reform of the municipal financial structure.

The Association holds annual conferences and this year the annual conference will be held in the City of Peterborough on June 6, 7 and 8.

Membership in the Association is available to all Mayors and Reeves of municipalities in Ontario.

Association of Mayors and Reeves — continued

Officers

President:

Mayor Robert M. Simpson of Arnprior.

Vice-Presidents:

Mayor Nathan Phillips of Toronto, Mayor A. L. McCrae of Welland, Mayor M. E. Dickerson of North Bay, Mayor E. J. Arbour of Tecumseh, Reeve R. J. Pollock of Gwillimbury North, Mayor Lloyd D. Jackson of Hamilton, Reeve F. W. Hall of York Township and Mayor W. C. Nelson of Sarnia.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The work of the Society has been carried on continuously since its foundation. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City. The activities of the Society have grown until it is recognized as one of the best of its kind on the continent.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

J. R. O. Counsell, President; Norman M. Fraser, Manager.

Offices — 1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 2-4133.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. Established in February 1867, it is now in its 89th year.

The Exchange has 710 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial, engineering, commercial and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto. Membership is held in the Canadian Construction Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and through an International Council, liaison is maintained with many Builders Exchanges throughout Canada and the United States. It is closely allied with the National Construction Council, Ontario General Contractors Association and the Construction Safety Association.

Close contact is maintained with the Department of Labour, City Hall, Board of Education, Defence Construction (1951) Limited, Canadian National Exhibition and other public bodies. Amicable working agreements are arranged with Labour by negotiations between the Exchange and Labour Unions.

The Exchange offices are situated in its own building at 1104 Bay Street where a 30 table Plan Room is operated enabling members to review Plans and Specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

In its 89th year of operation, the Toronto Builders Exchange has the largest membership of any Builders Exchange in Canada, is the oldest construction organization in North America and is recognized as maintaining the finest Plan Room of its kind in this country.

A Membership List and Classified Trade Directory is published each year.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

1955 NEW RECORD TRADING

Share trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange for 1955 probably created a record for activity on any exchange on the North American continent by passing the billion and a half share mark.

Completed figures were 1,519,694,000 shares, more than double those of 1954 which were in themselves a record for the Toronto Stock Exchange. Similarly, values of 1955 transac-

tions were more than double those of the previous year, at $2,699,008.896.00.

A feature of this year's record-breaking activity was that it was widespread across the whole list and not confined to any one section, although the base metals, uraniums, steels, papers, oils and food stocks predominated, especially those issues which were basic-resources producers. In one particular period of the year, daily volume averaged 8,000,000 shares, the high point being 13,500,000 shares in one session.

Market action during the year had the Exchange's industrial index up 53.90 at 438.21; base metals up 64.18 at 225.98; western oils up 17.30, and golds up 5.73 at 87.72.

Dividend payments during 1955 by purely Canadian companies listed on the Exchange were at a new high of $607,125,678.00, surpassing the previous high of 1954 by some $68,000,000.00. These dividend figures were the contributions of 506 Canadian issues of all types of industry and represented increased returns made by 109 of the 506 companies in addition to 20 new companies making initial dividend returns.

The mining section, which provided a large part of the trading volume of the year, created an additional record. Cash received by listed mining and oil companies for treasury stock

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1955.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
January	2,042,046,221	1,941,841,351	2,243,325,054	2,249,635,690	2,808,677,796
February	1,764,155,265	1,646,005,948	1,832,438,960	2,382,614,211	2,701,044,824
March	2,073,119,598	1,758,288,647	2,497,278,213	2,673,906,968	3,257,694,245
April	1,821,096,557	1,930,301,294	2,101,424,536	2,478,990,705	3,002,904,129
May	2,120,679,286	2,059,415,335	2,045,518,387	2,555,241,524	3,466,799,840
June	2,161,736,614	1,901,918,924	2,193,962,501	3,242,474,466	3,279,073,124
July	1,805,693,553	2,038,131,413	2,259,436,432	2,942,793,607	3,336,540,710
August	1,896,792,910	1,721,647,262	1,816,498,859	2,663,587,767	3,254,866,583
September	1,864,102,072	1,837,907,329	1,836,225,165	2,732,058,627	3,131,968,669
October	2,093,287,477	2,010,183,043	2,128,221,694	3,808,690,376	3,377,216,742
November	2,258,025,907	2,096,376,672	2,505,686,183	3,323,321,652	3,832,707,435
December	1,937,128,891	2,187,655,407	2,415,610,399	3,301,815,585	3,769,846,446
	23,837,864,351	23,129,672,625	25,875,626,383	34,355,131,178	39,219,340,543

W. W. Duncan, *Manager.*

issued through underwritings, options, rights and warrants during the year totalled $119,344,714.21. In itself, this was more than a quarter of the $400,000,000.00 total placed in mining company treasuries in the last ten years by this type of financing through the functions of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

H. David Archibald, M.S.W., Executive Director; John D. Armstrong, M.D., Medical Director; Robert R. Robinson, Director of Education.

The Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, located at 9 Bedford Road in mid-town Toronto, was established in 1949 by an Act of the Ontario Legislature. Its function is (1) to conduct and promote a programme of research in alcoholism, and (2) to conduct, direct and promote programmes for (a) the treatment of alcoholics, (b) the rehabilitation of alcoholics, (c) experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating alcoholics, and (d) dissemination of information respecting the recognition, prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

Although financed by the Government of Ontario, through its Department of Health, the Foundation is self-governing. All policies are set by its own Board of Trustees, which comprises

10 members and is broadly representative of the business and professional community.

A Medical Advisory Board representing each of the medical faculties of the Universities in Ontario, assists the Foundation in developing its professional programme along sound lines.

At 9 Bedford Road, the Foundation operates Brookside Clinic, where in the course of a year a 15-bed hospital and an out-patient service provides treatment for more than 500 new patients. The treatment team includes psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, general physicians, other medical specialists and graduate nurses.

Men and women of all ages and from all strata of society are referred to Brookside Clinic for treatment, by their family physicians, by employers, by relatives, social agencies and, on occasion, by the courts. It is considered important to their recovery that they should be willing to assume responsibility for the moderate cost of treatment provided; and, where necessary, arrangements are made for them to pay the fee over a reasonable period of time. The services of the Foundation are available to any resident of Ontario who has a problem with alcohol and who has a genuine desire for help in solving it.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

929 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17. MA. 8644.

President: Lady Kemp.

Managing-Director: Lieut.-Col. E. A. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., Croix de Guerre, B.Sc., LL.D.

General Manager: A. V. Weir.

Purpose: To ameliorate the conditions of the blind of Canada and to prevent blindness.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND

Library: 22,000 touch type books, 70,000 recorded books.

Home Teaching: Adjustment to blindness — Braille and crafts taught by blind teachers.

Employment Service: Placement in industry, Canteen and Executive positions.

Research: To transfer to the touch medium, appliances usually requiring sight.

Concessions: Theatre passes, fare reductions, etc.

Prevention: Oculist care and glasses provided for those in danger of blindness.

Recreation: Clubs, bowling leagues, summer camps and other entertainments which provide happy activities for the blind and relieve the burden of blindness.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind
— continued

Pre - School: Specially trained social workers assist the parents of pre-school blind children to cope with the problem, and to convey by touch and sound ideas usually learned by sight.

C.N.I.B. is a national organization serving 21,091 blind Canadians through 48 offices from coast to coast.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896. Incorporated 1909.

Organization — National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership — There are 1,251,077 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1,224 Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,128,498 in 37,644 Branches.

An Organization of Volunteers

As a member of the worldwide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the world. Many thousands of Canadians volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

Disaster Service

Disaster strikes without warning. The Red Cross is quick to respond with emergency food, shelter, medical care and other help when floods, fires, epidemics, etc., occur anywhere in Canada or in any part of the world.

Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Free National Blood Transfusion Service is operating in seven provinces and in certain areas of two others. The Service aims at providing blood and blood products for life-giving transfusions, free of charge, in all Canadian hospitals. It undertakes, too, to supply blood and blood products for the use of Canada's armed forces at home and abroad.

Other Services

Outpost hospitals and nursing stations in 72 frontier communities look to the health of Canada's pioneer settlers.

Veterans' Services offer lodges, libraries, films, arts and crafts instruction, visitors, transportation, comforts, etc., to veterans in hospital.

Other Red Cross services include assistance to less fortunate people overseas; treatment for crippled children in Canada; Mobile Medical and Dental Clinics; instruction First Aid, Swimming and Water Safety and Home Nursing;

Women's Work groups; Enquiry Bureau; Visiting Homemakers; Sick Room Loan Service; Highway First Aid Posts.

TORONTO BRANCH ACTIVITIES IN 1955

Arts and Crafts: 14,595 projects completed in programme in four hospitals.

Blood Donor Service: Obtained 11,905 donations at 130 clinics, for the Armed Forces of Canada, for patients at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis and Northwestern General Hospital, and for the production of blood fractionation products (serum albumin, fibrinogen and gamma globulin).

Disaster Services: Assisted victims of 42 house fires; 100 adults and 122 children received help, chiefly clothing, blankets and food.

Film Service: Operated regularly in six hospitals and lodges.

First Aid: 19 instructors taught 27 classes, involving 865 enrolments.

Home Nursing: 268, including 8 blind persons, completed the course.

Hospital Services: 82 volunteers made 164,299 visits in six hospitals.

Junior Red Cross: 79,099 members in 1,075 branches.

Overseas Information: Handled 617 cases, located 99 persons in Toronto area, wrote approximately 1,300 letters and completed 92 disaster enquiries.

Overseas Reception: Greeted and assisted 3,346 troops, dependants, Dutch immigrants and Greek repatriates.

Red Cross Corps: 165 Active members gave 46,447 hours of voluntary service and drove 103,558 miles.

Red Cross Soldiers' Club: Home for 127 veterans of South African and First and Second World Wars.

Sickroom Supply Service: 3,260 sickroom articles were lent.

Sunnybrook Red Cross Lodge: 143,727 meals served in canteen; 2,390 house guests.

Swimming and Water Safety: 205 adults and 46 children taught in classes for "Recreational Swimming for the Handicapped". Supplied 1,874 awards.

Volunteer Home Nursing Services: Gave 28,860 hours of voluntary work.

Welfare Services: Served 2,297 people, the majority of whom were veterans.

Women's Work: Made and shipped 183,163 articles to Ontario Division, National Headquarters and other Toronto Branch departments.

Toronto Branch Officers

President — R. B. Dale-Harris, C.A.

President-Elect — W. B. Macdonald.

Executive Secretary — Don. S. Brandt.

COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER TORONTO

Officers for 1956

President, George A. Marshall; Vice-Presidents, M. W. McCutcheon, Q.C., H. W. Thomson (Agency Operations), Arthur V. Pigott (Campaign), John S. Kilgour (Finance), John A. Brockie (Public Relations), Charles W. Findlow (Welfare Council Affairs); Honorary Treasurer, John S. Kilgour; Chairman, Welfare Council Board, Arthur V. Pigott.

Executive Officers

Executive Director, William H. Dewar; Associate Executive Director, John H. Yerger; Executive Secretary, Welfare Council, Miss Florence Philpott.

Offices — Room 906, 100 Adelaide Street West, EMpire 3-4971.

Campaign Headquarters — 55 Wellington Street West, EMpire 6-4241.

The Community Chest is 68 different health and welfare agencies who have agreed to come together for the common purpose of raising money to carry on their charitable and recreational work and to distribute this money among the 68 where it will do the most good.

These 68 Red Feather agencies are independent and have their own managements and Boards of Directors. They cover every field of social welfare — children and young folk, the aged, the family, health, recreation and character-building.

Many of the 68 agencies have branches or other places of operation besides their headquarters. The total number of points of Red Feather service in Metropolitan Toronto is 120. The Community Chest makes only one appeal a year instead of 68 different campaigns.

The Community Chest is linked with the Welfare Council of Toronto and District which has a total membership of 113, including the 68 Red Feather services. The Welfare Council studies welfare conditions and recommends projects for the improvement of the whole community.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY CHEST

1. Who started the Community Chest and when?

A group of leading citizens who decided that the Community Chest idea was the most efficient

way of raising welfare dollars. The Chest was started in 1944.

2. Who runs the Chest?

You do. The citizens at large elect the officers of the Community Chest, form the advisory committees, work in every department for the benefit of all. It is your money that is used to finance the 68 health and welfare services under the banner of the Red Feather.

3. Does the Chest publish a financial statement?

Yes. It was published with the annual report in the newspapers on March 8, 1956.

4. Red Feather campaigns are too costly.

They are not. The Community Chest method of united fund-raising is the most economical and efficient in existence. Last year only 4 and one-fifth cents of the contributed dollar was spent for campaign expenses. Surveys show that it would cost between 15 and 35 cents of each dollar if each Red Feather agency ran its own campaign.

5. How much of the money raised goes to the 68 Agencies?

You cannot conduct any business without having some costs of operation. After campaign and year-round administrations costs, more than 91¢ of every dollar goes to the 68 agencies. If each agency ran its own campaign, costs would go

up to 35% — you save the difference through one campaign.

6. Who pays for campaign luncheons and dinners?

The Chest doesn't. Luncheons are sponsored by public-spirited firms and individuals in addition to making substantial donations.

7. Who pays for publicity?

Not a single Red Feather advertisement is paid for by the Community Chest. The newspapers give their news columns free. The radio stations and television do not charge for their time. Many prominent business houses sponsor advertisements and display material.

8. Are Commissions paid Staff or Canvassers?

Absolutely not. The Red Feather is an international copyrighted symbol. Through worldwide agreement among Community Chests, no chest can use the symbol if commissions are paid. There is an army of volunteers working in each year's campaign. All have volunteered their services — and are giving their money as well as their time to the Red Feather. A small staff works at Community Chest Headquarters to administer the technical services needed in planning and operating the campaign, handling year-round office details. Salaries of this staff

are lower than comparable jobs in business. Thousands of volunteers supplement the work of paid staff in the agencies, giving thousands of hours of devoted service. If the nature of the agency work permits, volunteers are always used. Salaries paid to agency staffs who render highly-skilled service are dangerously low. Some are leaving for better jobs. Equally efficient replacements are harder to get.

9. How is the Amount to be Raised Decided on?

Following receipt from each agency of careful estimated requirements a volunteer budget committee composed of people you know and trust spends many hours studying these needs. Last year's costs are analyzed and next year's costs estimated. The amounts requested by the agencies are adjusted with a view to every possible economy.

This final estimate is presented to a wider group, called the Goal Committee. It is composed of representatives from the community at large — industry, labor and the professions. After due consideration a recommended goal is sent to the Chest Board of Directors for final approval.

10. How is the money divided?

Each of the 68 campaigns working together in the Community Chest submits an estimate of

income and expenses and a request for the amount they will need from the Community Chest for the coming year. This request is submitted to the volunteer Budget Committee of the Community Chest. This committee is composed of more than 120 citizens including representatives of business, labour and the professions — people you know and trust — all familiar with community needs and requirements. This committee reviews the budget of each agency line by line, in conference with the agency personnel to determine the allocation required.

Basically, the Budget Committee's job is to divide the money raised in the Community Chest campaign so it will do the most good for the whole community. The recommended amount is set aside for each agency for the year. This money is paid to the agency monthly on the basis of needs. Thus, careful budgeting and economy of operation are guaranteed through study by citizens volunteer committees and through the efficient operating practices at the Community Chest Headquarters.

11. Why do some agencies charge fees?

Wherever possible agencies charge small fees. These are based on a graduated income scale related to the income of the agency client. Service is never denied those who can't pay. If

the agency didn't charge fees the Chest would have to raise almost three times as much. Also, if there were no Chest, the fees to those who can pay would be much more. Fees paid to the visiting nurses, the Y's, Day Nurseries, etc., don't begin to cover the cost of operation. Yes, because there is a Chest everyone benefits through its budget procedure.

12. There are too many campaigns.

Of course there are. That is why we put 68 major campaigns into one. That is one good reason, among several, why there is a Community Chest. If each one of the 68 agencies conducted a campaign of its own, think what it would mean in time and effort, the additional cost of campaigning, duplication, and waste in volunteer work. If there were 68 different campaigns it would mean more than one campaign every week year-round. A continuously successful Chest is the best argument for greater federation — still fewer appeals.

13. Declaration of "Open-Door Policy".

The Community Chest has declared an "Open-Door Policy", whereby other agencies with annual appeals that have a legitimate claim on the community have a standing invitation to join with the other Red Feather Agencies in adopting the

three basic principles of federated fund-raising: (1) planning together; (2) budgeting funds after study and review; (3) team-work in fund-raising. Application deadline for inclusion in the annual October campaign is May 1st of the same year.

14. How can I get service?

If you, or someone you know, needs service from a Red Feather agency, telephone EMpire 3-4971 — the information and referral service of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Toronto. The Council's job is to refer people desiring service to the agency best suited to serve them. The Council can tell you which Red Feather agency can solve any specific problem most effectively. The Community Chest itself does not help them. Its member agencies do, with Chest dollars. The Chest's job is to raise the money and distribute it equitably.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by the Controller of the Meteorological Service, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto; telephone WAlnut 2-2164. For Forecasts, telephone BUtler 6-2166.

Weather Records — continued

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1946	25.9	70.1	48.1	90	–6	29.39	58.0
1947	27.3	69.3	47.3	93	0	33.36	68.0
1948	18.9	71.4	47.8	101	–12	28.44	58.9
1949	29.5	73.8	49.7	99	4	24.85	50.4
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	–12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	–4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	–5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	–6	33.35	53.4
1955	24.9	75.8	49.2	98	–9	32.14	49.6

* Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Seasonal Day Degrees Below 65°F. (September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1945-46	6755	1950-51	6413
1946-47	6749	1951-52	6615
1947-48	6933	1952-53	6214
1948-49	6116	1953-54	6336
1949-50	6778	1954-55	6316

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.
Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Weather Records — continued

Lowest temperature, —26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature, —16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, 3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours, 20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation, 50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation, 23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall, 123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall, 18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine, 2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine, 1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages — 1955

Mean temperature — 49.2°F or 2.2° above average.

Precipitation — 32.14 inches or 1.21 inches above average.

Snowfall for the winter 1953-1954 — 49.6 inches or 4.9 inches below average.

Sunshine — 2,090 hours, 52 hours above average.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

In the heart of Toronto, just west of the Parliament Buildings, is the University of Toronto, one of the greatest universities of the British Commonwealth.

The academic organization of the University is a blend of the English college system and the American faculty system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial college), and three federated church supported colleges: Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Other divisions of the University are the Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education, Forestry, Music, Graduate Studies, Pharmacy, and Dentistry; Schools of Hygiene, Architecture, Law, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, and Nursing, Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Department of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church). The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, and the Ontario College of Art are affiliated.

The University of Toronto is co-educational. More than a third of its 11,600 students take courses in the Faculty of Arts. The Royal Conservatory of Music teaches another 7,000 and the Department of University Extension offers education to more than 12,000 adults annually. Students come from more than 60 countries, and in the School of Graduate Studies students with degrees from 160 universities are enrolled.

From an economic as well as a cultural standpoint the University is one of Canada's most important institutions. The annual budget approximates $18,000,000, about two-thirds of which is paid in salaries to over 3,000 employees. Most of this is spent in Toronto on rent, taxes, household expenses and other living costs. The balance of the budget goes for equipment, supplies and other items, and is paid for the most part to industries within the City.

The University also is spending large sums with building contractors in Toronto. Most recently completed buildings are the Charles H. Best Institute for Medical Research, opened in 1953; the Sir Daniel Wilson Residence for University College men students, and the Sigmund Samuel addition to the Library, both opened in 1954. An addition to Falconer Hall, the Women's

Building, will be the last item on the construction projects financed by the Varsity Appeal (to which the City of Toronto subscribed $2,000,000).

The University has fostered research in many fields. To millions of diabetics "Toronto" stands for the daily dose of insulin which has saved their lives. Research in the engineering fields continues to afford aid to industry and the public services. Evidence of research in the Faculty of Arts is to be found in some 400 publications annually by staff members.

The University of Toronto is spread far beyond the main campus at Queen's Park. The Institute of Aerophysics, financed by a Federal Government grant, is at Downsview Airport, north of the City. Nearby is the Dufferin Division of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, a 145-acre farm with modern laboratory buildings and quarters for animals. Also north is the David Dunlap Observatory, whose 74-inch reflector is the fourth largest in the world.

Gull Lake Survey Camp, with 172 acres and five buildings, is 125 miles north of the campus, and in Haliburton County, 175 miles away, is the University Forest of 17,000 acres, where forestry students do their field work in timber cruising mapping, and silviculture studies and research.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR 1955

General: **ESTIMATED EXPENSE**

Debt Charges, General		$ 4,213,516
Libraries — Public		1,165,082
At Large		3,531,225
Department of Public Welfare		3,613,020
Administrative Departments:		
Audit Dept.	$ 242,642	
City Clerk's Dept.	364,827	
Legal Dept.	212,282	
Mayor's Office	43,870	
Personnel Dept.	63,451	
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	205,524	
Real Estate Division	95,235	
Surveying Division	135,809	

Estimated Expense — continued

Treasury Dept.	665,708	
City Council—General	378,050	
City Council—Grants	249,536	
		2,656,934
Courts:		
General Courts and Inquests	$ 18,457	
Magistrates' Courts	355,928	
		374,385
Operating Departments:		
Department of Buildings		467,100
Department of Parks and Recreation		3,383,599
Fire Department		4,221,579
Health Department		2,506,144
Police Department		7,179,667
Property Department		1,374,482
Street Cleaning Department		5,794,077
Traffic Engineering Division		1,248,499
Works Department		2,384,091
		$44,113,400

Special Services (Including Debt Charges):

Abattoir	$ 511,810
Airports — Island and Malton	93,841
Canadian National Exhibition	516,008
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	52,704
The Housing Authority of Toronto	683,191

Estimated Expense — continued

The Parking Authority of Toronto	95,258
Waterworks	4,821,955
	$ 6,744,767
Total Expenditure — City	$50,888,167
Metropolitan General Levy (City's Share)	7,705,193
Total Affecting General Rate	$58,593,360

Education: (Net Amount to be raised by Taxation)

Board of Education	$11,113,144	
Debt Charges	9,568	
		$11,122,712
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		13,202,316
Separate School Board		991,772
Total Affecting School Rates		$25,316,800
Total Expenditure		$83,910,160

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:

Administration of Justice	$ 2,403,950
Licenses	382,000
Taxation Percentages	130,000
Liquor License Fees	250,000
General Rentals	486,629
Land Titles Office	2,465

Estimated Revenue — continued

Toronto Housing Co.	35,280
Sundry	177,666
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	927,152
Audit Department	37,200
Department of Buildings	280,400
City Clerk's Department	7,000
Traffic Engineering Division	10,310
Department of Public Welfare	2,600
Fire Department	3,000
Health Department	225,800
Legal Department	3,500
Department of Parks and Recreation	139,200
Police Department	15,000
Property Department	37,000
Street Cleaning Department	58,000
Treasury Department	28,174
Works Department	359,555
Surveying Division	6,000
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	60,000
Total — General Revenue	$ 6,067,881

Special Services:

Abattoir — Municipal	$ 573,000
Canadian National Exhibition	316,896
The Housing Authority of Toronto	145,842
The Parking Authority of Toronto	95,258

Estimated Revenue — continued

Toronto Harbour Commissioners		227
Waterworks		4,798,520
Total—Special Services Revenue		$ 5,929,743
Metropolitan Corporation — Recoveries: contra to —		
General Expenditures	$ 2,019,355	
Waterworks Expenditures	23,435	
		$ 2,042,790
Total — Revenue Other Than Taxation		$14,040,414
Province of Ontario:		
Highways Subsidy — (Maintenance Account)		$ 400,000
Grant re Fire Protection Service		35,246
Grant re Police Protection Service		49,063
Grant re Children's Aid — City Wards		4,488
Grant re Special Assistance		508,906
Surplus brought forward from 1954		1,726,220
		$16,764,337
Taxation (Net)		67,145,823
Total Revenue		$83,910,160

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1946-1956

Year	Population	Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(a) General and Education Tax Levy		
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	Year
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1946	696,555	(b) 961,374,902	1,380	24.70	9.45	34.15	31,186,870	44.77	1946
1947	695,302	977,996,375	1,407	26.70	11.40	38.10	35,441,018	50.97	1947
1948	670,035	998,616,897	1,490	26.60	11.90	38.50	36,555,374	54.56	1948
1949	673,104	1,370,730,908	2,036	20.60	9.90	30.50	40,939,991	60.82	1949
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,164	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,481,884,358	2,227	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,509,262,149	2,212	27.40	16.10	43.50	64,379,204	94.34	1954
1955	(c) 683,000	(c) 1,543,974,668	2,261	28.20	16.55	44.75	(c) 67,547,790	98.90	1955
1956	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1956

(a) After graded allowances on account of General Rates re dwellings assessed at $4,000.00 and under in 1946-1949 and $4,400.00 and under thereafter and also exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements.

(b) 1946-1954 Assessments include additions under Section 51 of The Assessment Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1951, Chap. 4, Sec. 3).

(c) Estimated.

(d) Figures not available (as of January 30, 1956).

Summary of Debenture Debt December 31st, 1955

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

	Service	Debt Outstanding December 31/55
General:		
	City Buildings	$ 1,037,580.09
	Civic Square	2,854,476.51
	Fire Protection	332,271.40
	Garbage Disposal	2,050,647.72
	Highways — In City	5,566,114.72
	Outside City	315,295.58
	Hospitals — Building Grants	600,000.00
	Libraries — Public	754,000.00
	Local Improvements — City's Share	989,801.32
	Miscellaneous	3,265,391.54
	Parks and Recreation	4,842,025.90
	Pension Plan—Civic Employees	3,709,000.00
	Police Stations	424,183.33
	Sewerage System	2,690,844.23
	Total	$29,431,632.34
Education:		
	Schools — Public	528,454.24
	Secondary	488,101.98
	Total	$ 1,016,556.22
	Total General and Education	$30,448,188.56

Summary of Debenture Debt — continued

Revenue-Producing and Specially Rated Debt —	
Abattoir	$ 154,000.00
Airports — Municipal	237,000.00
C.N.E. Buildings	6,508,653.49
Housing Authority of Toronto	11,806,000.00
Local Improvements — Ratepayers' share	1,578,170.95
Parking Authority of Toronto	1,349,674.23
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	7,855,000.00
Waterworks	360,244.01
Total	$29,848,742.68
Grand Total	$60,296,931.24

Net Debenture Debt

General:		
Gross Debt	$ 29,431,632.34	
Less:		
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	177,000.00	
		$ 29,254,632.34
Education		1,016,556.22
		$ 30,271,188.56
Revenue-Producing and Specially-Rated Gross Debt	$ 29,848,742.68	
Less:		
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	275,522.38	
		29,573,220.30
		$ 59,844,408.86

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: 65 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $2.00 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.15 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $2.00 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.15 per room per annum.

Water Rates — continued

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

	Dwelling House	Other
Basins — Each	$1.25	$2.50
Baths — Each	1.25	2.50
Shower Baths — Not attached to bath-tub, each	1.25	2.50
Sinks — Each	1.25	2.50
Urinals — Self-acting, each	1.50	3.00
Not self-acting, each	6.25	12.50
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	2.50	4.00
Not self-acting, each	6.50	13.00
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	1.25	2.50
For single or additional tub, each	.75	1.25

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 15¾ cents per 1,000 gallons with a reduction to 14½ cents per 1,000 gallons for consumption in excess of 50,000,000 gallons in each quarter year, with a further reduction to 13¾ cents for consumption in excess of 75,000,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $2.50 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10% is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis, but there are restricted hours for use.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $5.00, and shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the

thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

Licenses required under the By-laws enacted by the City Council and by the Board of Commissioners of Police, with the under-noted exceptions, are issued by the Treasury Department, City Hall. For information as to the procedure to be followed, and for application forms, and schedule of fees, apply at Room 105-A, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, receives applications and fees required for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are now being issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street

West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

License Fees

Some licenses are issued under authority of City Council while others are issued under authority of the Board of Commissioners of Police.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Bicycle	March 31st
Bicycle or Tricycle Livery	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st
Second Hand Shop Second Hand Junk Yard Second Hand Dealer	May 31st
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the License Office, Room 105-A, City Hall.

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

DECEMBER, 1955

Altitude —	
Above sea level (New York City)	268 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario	247.5 ft.
Above lake level	20.5 ft.
Area —	
Land — sq. miles	34.96
Water — sq. miles	5.67
Assessment — (see Taxation)	
Buildings —	
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1955	$76,395,911.00
Number of permits issued	8,487
Number of buildings and structures erected	8,908

(Additional Building Statistics, see pages 91-92)

Canadian National Exhibition —	
Attendance — 1955	2,809,500
Record all time One Day Attendance 1955	303,500
Value of buildings and plant (approx.)	$50,000,000.00
Dates 1956 — August 24th to September 8th, incl. (excluding Sundays)	

City Hall —

Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.

(Clearing House Statistics, see page 181)

Election Data —

Number of electors	334,466
Number who voted December 5th, 1955	104,721 (31.31%)

(See page 55 for Additional Election Data)

Employees —

Fire Department	944
Police Department (all ranks)	1,536
Other Depts. (perm. and temp.)	4,991
Total	7,471

(Fire Data, see page 115)

Harbour —

Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1955	4,912
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	4,493,927
Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	792

Handy Facts about Toronto — continued

History of City —

Fortified Post — 1750.
Incorporated as City — March 6th, 1834.

Homes (1955) —

Occupied by owners	92,683
Occupied by tenants	16,082
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable	840
	109,605

	No. Living Units	
Apartment Houses (1054)	35,992	
Apartments over stores	13,258	
Duplexes, triplexes	13,603	
		62,853
Grand total, number of living units		172,458

Housing —

Regent Park Housing Project:

*Number of Units completed	1,241
*Number under construction	48
Total number of new units	1,289
Number to be completed in 1956	48

* As of March 31, 1956.

Regent Park Housing Project — continued	
Land — Net cost to the City of Toronto	$ 1,600,000.00
Construction — Net cost to Authority	$11,700,000.00
Estimated Net Total Cost	$13,300,000.00

Licenses Issued during 1955 —	Number
Moving picture theatres	102
Dogs	21,969
Bicycles	16,448
Public Halls	93

Parking —	
Number of curb parking meters	2,629
Meter revenue 1955	$377,397
Number of off-street parking lots operated by Parking Authority	24
Number of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1955	875,249

Parks and Playgrounds —	
Equipped Playgrounds (including 22 wading pools)	123
Baseball Fields	76
Cricket Fields	10
Football Fields	38
Lacrosse Courts	1
Horseshoe Pitches (26 courts)	3
Tennis Courts	194
Bowling Greens	30

Parks and Playgrounds — continued

Skating Rinks (Natural)		58
Hockey Rinks (Natural)		28
Skating and Hockey Rinks (Artificial)		10
Bathing Stations		6
Boating Stations		3
Fieldhouses		55
Running Tracks		2
Picnic Areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)		105
Aquatic Courses		2
Swimming Pools — Outdoor		1
Indoor		1
Acreage (land and water)		2148.35
Park Areas (total number)		133
Summer Playgrounds		123
Number located on Park Areas	42	
Number located on School Areas	60	
Wading Pools in Parks	24	
Winter Playgrounds		74
Number located in School Buildings	63	
Number located in Park Centres	7	
Others	4	
Registered Attendance (Children) Winter — Summer		64,491
Total Attendance		1,665,807

Parks and Playgrounds — continued

Community Centres		28
Number located in School Buildings	26	
Registration	21,373	
Total Attendance	382,239	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		28
Total Registration	6,629	
Total Attendance	58,817	
Trees on Streets —		
Number Removed in 1955	2,435	
Number Pruned in 1955	27,041	
Population		681,857
Postal Revenue, etc. —		
Total from Greater Toronto area in 1955 exceeds		$29,000,000.00
Average number of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds		5,500,000
Refuse Collection and Disposal —		
Ashes, garbage and rubbish exceeds		500,000 tons
Number of buildings from which collections are effected		136,000
Number of collection calls per annum		14,100,000
Cost per collection per building		20c
Cost per capita		$4.20

Regent Park Housing Project — *(see Housing)*

SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOLS

		DAY SCHOOL		NIGHT SCHOOL	
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Av. Daily Attendance	No. of Teachers	Av. Daily Attendance
Public	89	2,095	55,325	9	141
Collegiate Institutes	10	358	7,691	71	363
Technical	4	279	4,244	545	2,363
Handicraft	3	48	714	-----	-----
High Schools of Commerce	4	157	3,052	326	3,212

Value of Buildings, Sites and Equipment at December 31st, 1955 —

Public Schools	$30,143,364.62
Collegiate Institutes	12,488,316.95
Technical and Handicraft Schools	10,795,823.95
High Schools of Commerce	3,752,039.28
Central Administration	1,926,188.54
Total	$59,105,733.34

METROPOLITAN SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS

Number of schools	51
Number of teachers	660
Average daily attendance	25,900

Street Lights —

Number of lights, public streets and parks	31,135

Sewers —

Total mileage —	
(Combined sanitary and storm)	701.16
Storm	83.09

Streets, etc., Mileage —

Street (miles)	580.4	(paved 568.1)
Lanes (miles)	155.5	(paved 65.3)
Sidewalks (miles)	937.007	

92.93 miles of streets are Metro roads.

Taxation and Assessments —

(Subject to adjustment for tax rate purposes)

Total assessment real property	$1,313,754,385
Total business assessment	255,875,440
Grand Total	$1,569,629,825

Total assessed value of exempt properties	$ 262,094,374 (not incl. above)

Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law	$ 71,093,693
(included in total assessment above)	

Tax Rate not available at date of issue of Handbook.

Telephones —

Number in City exchanges, December 31st, 1955	449,534
Number in local calling area	567,797
Daily local calls, 1955 (peak period)	3,800,000
Daily originating long distance calls, 1955 (average business day)	77,700
Number of exchanges, local calling area, March 18, 1956	68
Number of employees	8,917
Number of vehicles	774

Toronto Stock Exchange —

Total sales, 1955 — Number of shares	1,519,694,000
Total sales value	$2,699,008,896

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System) —

Total passengers carried in 1955	312,805,021 (Zone Fares)
Total miles operated	46,475,808 (Metro System)

Vehicles owned:	
Electric street cars	886
Trolley coaches	140
Motor buses and coaches	718
Subway cars	106
Miles of route:	
Street car track	209.0
Trolley coach	22.9
Motor bus	213.6
Subway track	13.3
Number of employees	5,662

Traffic Control —

(see also Parking)

Number of automatic signals	281
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,160
Number of street name signs	11,530
Number of flashing signals	59
Number of interconnected traffic signals	182

University of Toronto —

Enrolment	11,610
Teaching staff (approx.)	1,600

Vital Statistics (Toronto residents) —

Deaths — all ages, 1955	7,264
Crude rate per 1,000 population	10.6
Average age at death — all ages	64.7
Excluding 0-4 years	67.0

Infants 0-1 years	377
Rate per 1,000 births	25.1
Maternal	9
Rate per 1,000 births	0.6
Tuberculosis	52
Rate per 100,000 population	7.6

Diphtheria — Cases, 4; Deaths, Nil.
Typhoid Fever — Cases, 8; Deaths, Nil.
Scarlet Fever — Cases, 582; Deaths, Nil.
Whooping Cough — Cases, 78; Deaths, 1.
Poliomyelitis — Cases, 6; Deaths, 1.

Births —

Residents	15,032
Rate per 1,000 population	22.0

Water —

Consumed in City and supplied adjoining Municipalities (Imp. gal.)	38,778,349,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)	152
Meters, number in service	8,944
Miles of mains — domestic	671.092
High Pressure Fire System	17.498
Hydrants, number (including high pressure fire systems)	8,609

Weather Records (see pages 197-198).

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

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KEY

(C) appointed by City Council.

(BC) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.

(B) appointed by Board of Control.

(BE) appointed by Board of Education.

(cc) appointed by County Council.

(D) appointed by Dominion Government.

(DD) appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.

(E) Representative of Employees.

(H) appointed by Heads of Departments.

(O) appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Date after Names — *End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1956

NAME First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.

Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

Controllers

BRAND, Ford G.

(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control and President of Council)

Board of Control Office, Rm. 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

114 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale.

CORNISH, F. Joseph, Q.C.

372 Bay Street — EM. 3-6406

52 Inglewood Drive — HU. 9-2420

ALLEN, Wm. R.

62 Richmond St. W. — EM. 6-9254

40 Ridge Drive — MO. 9482

SAUNDERS, Leslie H.

138 Main Street — OX. 1-1608

62 Glenwood Crescent — PL. 7-2394

Aldermen

Ward		
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.	
	445 Danforth Avenue	GE. 0980
	48 Jackman Avenue	GE. 9002
1	PHILLIPS, George	
	1386 Danforth Ave.	RI. 7584
	660 Eglinton Ave. W., Apt. 313	OR. 7675
2	DENNISON, Wm.	
	553 Sherbourne Street	WA. 1-3434
	23 Pricefield Road	WA. 1-5253
2	ROXBOROUGH, Edgar L.	
	17 Davenport Road	WA. 2-2143
	6 Kingsmere Road	HU. 9-0484
3	PARRY, Ross D.	
	27 Gormley Avenue	HU. 1-1239
3	PHILLIPS, Howard A., Q.C.	
	111 Richmond Street West	EM. 3-2045
	78 Old Forest Hill Road	
4	ORLIFFE, Herbert	
	62 Richmond Street W.	EM. 3-7721
	101 Hillsdale Avenue W.	HU. 9-2862
4	CHAMBERS, Francis, Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1922
	4 Wychwood Park	LE. 3-0238

5 GIVENS, Philip G.

229 Yonge Street	EM. 6-5889
76 Caribou Avenue	OR. 1809

5 MENZIES, Harold

869 Bloor Street West	LE. 6-4532
867A Bloor Street West	LE. 4-1037

6 ROBINSON, Mrs. May

13 Rosemount Avenue	LE. 5-6724

6 CLIFTON, W. Frank

313 Brock Avenue	LE. 1-5719
717 Eglinton Avenue West	OR. 5719

7 DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.

6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
75 Oakmount Road	RO. 9-6505

7 KUCHEREPA, John W., M.D.

268 High Park Avenue	RO. 2-3453

8 SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.

2094 Danforth Avenue	OX. 4-4400
16 Briar Dale Boulevard	OX. 4-9162

8 CRANHAM, Albert G.

1330 Bloor St. West	LE. 3-9438
47 Linnsmore Crescent	HA. 0720

9 NEWMAN, Mrs. Jean D.
65 Rochester Avenue MO. 5901

9 NASH, Frank L.
57 Queen Street West EM. 3-3901
97 Mildenhall Road MO. 4575

CITY COUNCIL — Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL — Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex officio a member of all Committees and Board of Health.

Committee on Works

Ald. Nash,	Chr.	Alderman	Kucherepa
Controller	Saunders	"	Orliffe
Alderman	Clifton	"	Parry
"	Cranham	"	G. Phillips
"	Givens	"	Roxborough

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Property

Ald. Waters,	Chr.	Alderman	Menzies
Controller	Brand	"	Newman
Alderman	Chambers	"	H. Phillips
"	Davidson	"	Robinson
"	Dennison	"	Summerville

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.00 p.m.

Committee on Traffic and Legislation

Ald. Davidson,	Chr.	Alderman	Givens
Controller	Cornish	"	Nash
Alderman	Chambers	"	Parry
"	Clifton	"	Summerville
"	Dennison	"	Waters

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare

Ald. Clifton, Chr.		Alderman	Menzies
Controller	Saunders	"	Newman
Alderman	Chambers	"	Parry
"	Cranham	"	G. Phillips
"	Davidson	"	Roxborough

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 a.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Ald. Roxborough, Chr.		Alderman	Newman
Controller	Allen	"	Orliffe
Alderman	Cranham	"	G. Phillips
"	Kucherepa	"	H. Phillips
"	Menzies	"	Robinson

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Ald. Newman, Chr.		His Worship the Mayor (ex officio)	
Alderman	Dennison		
"	Kucherepa, M.D.	Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)	

Dr. C. C. Goldring, D.Paed., 155 College Street, EM. 8-7661.

Dr. J. W. Ross, 280 Bloor Street West.

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

Advisory Personnel Committee

(B) **Con. Saunders,** Chr.
(E) T. Hancock
(E) J. Hutchison
(E) Wm. T. Sanders
(H) Commissioner of Street Cleaning
(H) City Clerk
(H) City Treasurer

Secretary at Office of Director of Personnel.

Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Clifton,** Chr.
(E) A. Hansel
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) K. Hancock

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge Robert Forsyth (1-58), Chr.

Geo. A. Lister (1-57)
Earl L. Sheppard (1-59)

Secretary — Howard Garnett, Property Department, City Hall.

Conference Re Allocation of Space in City Hall and Other Civic Buildings

(B) **Con. Brand,** Chr.
(B) Controller Cornish
(B) Controller Allen
(B) Controller Saunders

Secretary at Office of City Clerk

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **C. J. Woolsey,** Chr. (5-56)

(BC) Con. Wm. R. Allen (5-56)

(BC) William C. Dies, Vice-Chr. (5-56)

(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-56)

(BC) Mrs. S. J. Allin (5-56)

Executive Secretary — F. H. Cormack, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Housing Manager — F. E. Dearlove, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-58)

Alfred Ward (6-58)

John F. Ellis (6-58)

General Manager, John R. Walker.

Office — 414 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411, Local 581.

City of Toronto Planning Board

(BC) **J. P. Maher,** Chr. (12-58)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Vice-Chr.

(BC) E. R. Lockyer (12-58)

(BC) R. A. Stapells (12-57)

(BC) W. H. Clark (12-57)

(BC) Mrs. E. B. Dustan (12-56)

(BC) W. P. Gilbride (12-56)

(BC) Mrs. Mary Temple (12-56)

(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-57)

Controller F. J. Cornish (substitute for Mayor)

Director and Secretary-Treasurer — M. B. M. Lawson, 2nd Floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411.

Toronto Civic Historical Committee

Chas. R. Sanderson, Chr.
H. R. Alley
T. Wilbur Best
F. C. Hamilton
L. B. Jackes
T. A. Reed
Con. Leslie H. Saunders
C. H. J. Snider
G. W. Spragge
W. S. Wallace
Mackenzie Waters
E. L. Weaver, Q.C.
Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Secretary-Director — J. A. McGinnis.

Office — Old Fort York, EM. 6-6127.

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. F. Joseph Cornish,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) William Sanders
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) Bernard Bonser
Leonard Leigh, Chief of Fire Department

The Toronto Police Benefit Fund

(E) **P.C. Thomas W. Wakley,** Chr.
(BC) Con. Allen, Vice-Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) P.C. Arthur Keay
(E) P.C. Harold W. Anthony
(E) P.C. Alexander Bushby

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 William Lang, 47 Riverdale Ave.
Oscar T. Sigsworth, 58 Frizzell Ave.

2 B. Michael Grayson, Room 602, 330 Bay St.
Charles M. Edwards, 1 Dunbar Road.

3 Alan R. Campbell, 73 Heath St. W.
Mrs. J. Isobel Ross, 176 Forman Ave.

4 J. Sydney Midanik, 336 Walmer Road.
Percy G. Might, 231 Spadina Road.

5 Louis S. Lockhart, 652A College Street.
Mrs. Edna Ryerson, 29 Wychwood Avenue.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
M. D. Morton (Chairman), 19 Rowland St.

7 Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Rd.
Mrs. Mary Temple, 264 Kennedy Ave.

8 Gordon F. Ferguson, 103 Wineva Ave.
Thomas A. Wardle, 67 Rivercourt Blvd.

9 Miss Margaret E. Perney, Q.C., 89 Brookdale Ave.
Roy C. Sharp, Suite 905, 50 King St. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

William J. Daly Michael L. Doyle, Q.C.

C. H. R. Fuller, Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer.

C. C. Goldring, Director of Education.

D. Hillis Osborne, Q.C., Solicitor.

Administration Building — 155 College St., EM. 8-7661.

Board of Commissioners of Police

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Chr.

Judge Ian M. Macdonell

Magistrate J. W. McFadden, Q.C.

Secretary — Martin M. Kelso, Q.C., Room 59, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Board of Trade

A. J. Little, President

J. F. Ellis, 1st Vice-President

G. H. Sheppard, 2nd Vice-President

R. H. Metcalfe, Honorary Treasurer

David M. Woods, Immediate Past President

COUNCIL

(Board of Trade)

J. P. Anderson

George M. Black, Jr.

R. J. Blacker

G. Allan Burton

W. C. Butler

G. Arthur Dew

T. J. Emmert

J. H. Fraine

Sydney Hermant

W. H. Kyle

Clifton H. Lane, Q.C.
F. H. Marani
G. A. Marshall
B. E. Mercer
Thos. G. McCormack
H. T. O'Neill
Chas. H. Poole
Alex Rennie
W. E. Williams

General Manager — J. W. Wakelin

Secretary — G. H. Stanford

Offices — Mezzanine Floor, King Edward Hotel, EM. 4-9161.

Bureau of Municipal Research

D. W. Lang, Q.C., President
R. C. Berkinshaw, Vice-Pres.
H. K. Macintosh, Hon. Treasurer
Lewis A. Winter, Dep. Hon. Treasurer
Edwin A. Jarrett, Imm. Past President

Director and Secretary — Eric Hardy.

Assistant Director — Dr. George M. Hougham

Office — 32 Isabella Street, WA. 4-9717

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

T. A. Rice, President

J. N. T. Bulman, 1st Vice-President
H. V. Lush, 2nd Vice-President

General Manager — J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C.

General Secretary — E. G. Reburn

Offices — 67 Yonge Street, EM. 3-7261.

Ontario Division — C. N. Appleton, Chairman;
G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Toronto Branch — W. H. Evans, Chairman;
G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Canadian National Exhibition

J. A. Northey, Hon. President

Wm. A. Harris, President

F. T. Walsh, 1st Vice-President

Harry I. Price, 2nd Vice-President

LIFE DIRECTORS

J. A. Scythes
Col. K. R. Marshall
R. C. Berkinshaw
J. A. Northey

HONORARY LIFE DIRECTORS

John Westren
Dr. R. M. Jenkins
A. A. Macdonald
Elwood A. Hughes

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SEC. "A" (CITY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPALITY)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

Con. Wm. R. Allen
W. H. Bosley
Ald. Philip G. Givens
Ald. John W. Kucherepa, M.D.
W. B. Lewis
Ald. Herbert Orliffe
Ald. May Robinson
Con. Leslie H. Saunders
Ald. Donald D. Summerville

SEC. "B" (GENERAL MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS SECTION)

Thos. E. Boyce
W. P. Freyseng
H. H. Lawson
A. F. MacArthur
G. H. Sheppard
T. A. Rice
F. G. Rolph
H. M. Turner
F. T. Walsh
Col. Mackenzie Waters

SEC. "C" (AGRICULTURAL SECTION)

Percy Bone
John Bull
J. Elliot Cottrelle
Kenneth E. Deacon
J. M. Fraser
Wm. A. Harris
George C. Hendrie
J. J. McCague
Harry I. Price
George Rodanz

General Manager — H. E. McCallum.

Secretary — R. J. Dixon.

General Offices — Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. G. Bennett, Honorary President
S. C. Bate, President
C. F. W. Burns, Vice-President

Geo. T. Bell
John Bull
Edgar G. Burton
Hon. G. Peter Campbell
E. M. Carroll
J. Harold Crang
F. C. Fletcher
Ross Gillespie
J. Grant Glassco
George W. Henry
John W. McKee
J. A. Northey
Gordon F. Perry
O. D. Vaughan

General Manager — C. S. McKee.
Secretary — James R. Johnston.
Offices — Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Ted Reeve Arena Board of Management

(C) Ald. Cranham (12-56)
(C) D. MacGregor (12-56)
(C) E. Robertson (12-56)
(C) E. Upper (12-56)

Ald. Summerville and Messrs. Ross Lipsett and Wallace Scott appointed to act in an advisory capacity only.

Toronto Convention and Tourist Association Inc.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Honorary President
E. J. Shipp, Pres. Frank Scammell, Vice-Pres.
A. P. MacKinnon, Vice-Pres.
General Manager — E. B. Sharpless.
Office — Room 509, 30 Bloor St. W., WA. 3-9874-5.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) **W. H. Bosley,** Chairman (6-57)

(D) Dr. M. D. Kinsella
(BC) George A. Wilson (6-57)
(BC) Charles S. Morrow (6-57)
(DD) F. D. Tolchard

General Manager and Secretary — E. B. Griffith.
Harbour Master — H. J. Snelgrove.
Comptroller — D. Weir.
Offices — 60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., President

City Council Representative — Alderman Clifton

General Manager — Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley St. W., WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** Chairman (10-56)

(O) John McMechan, Vice-Chairman
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

General Manager — H. J. MacTavish.

Assistant General Manager and Secretary — J. S. McGregor.

Offices — 14 Carlton Street. EM. 3-2261.

Metropolitan Toronto Industrial Commission

C. L. Burton, Honorary President

R. C. Berkinshaw, President

Vice-Presidents:

E. G. Burton Wm. Park N. P. Petersen

Other Directors:

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto Council

G. M. Grant H. E. McCallum
H. J. MacTavish J. A. Northey

J. A. Scythes
G. H. Sheppard
F. D. Tolchard
C. A. Walton
G. P. Wilbur

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager — W. A. Willson.

Offices — Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

Toronto Public Library Board

Mrs. Peter Sandiford, Chairman

(C) Controller Leslie H. Saunders
John M. Bennett
John E. Corcoran, Q.C.
(C) Mrs. John W. Falkner (12-56)
Mrs. H. E. McCullagh
Newman F. Mallon
(C) Albert Taylor (12-58)
(C) Hon. Mr. Justice Dalton C. Wells (12-57)

Chief Librarian — Charles R. Sanderson.

Offices — Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets. WA. 2-1151.

Toronto and District Traffic Conference

H. H. Bishop, Chairman

J. C. Angus
E. A. Bottrill
H. R. Burton
R. W. Buyers
Chief Constable John Chisholm

Samuel Cass
Ald. W. C. Davidson, Q.C.
C. Edwards
W. B. Hastings
W. F. Irvin
Chas. LaFerle
Col. W. B. G. Reynolds
Ald. D. D. Summerville
H. W. Tate
J. E. Thurston
J. R. Walker

Secretary — c/o Toronto Board of Trade, King Edward Hotel, Toronto 1.

Toronto Traffic Safety Council

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Chairman

Con. F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C., Vice-Chr.
R. A. Stapells
W. A. Bryce
W. Cockburn
H. E. Cavell
W. B. Reynolds
H. Cassells
Inspector R. Kerr
F. T. Walsh
Mrs. F. Jonas
H. R. Burton

Director — Charles F. Pearsall, 1170 Bay Street. WA. 4-8776.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1956

ART GALLERY — Aldermen Clifton, Cranham, Davidson, Orliffe and Roxborough.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH — Controller Cornish and Alderman Robinson.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY — Controller Allen and Alderman Kucherepa.

CHILDREN'S AID AND INFANTS' HOME — Aldermen Chambers and Parry.

DON VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY — Aldermen Cranham, Dennison, Parry, George Phillips and Mrs. George Klinck.

HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA, COUNCIL OF — Controllers Cornish and Allen.

HUMBER VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY Controller Cornish, Alderman Davidson, Kucherepa, Menzies and Robinson.

LAUGHLEN LODGE — Aldermen Dennison, Nash and Robinson.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL — Aldermen Givens and Howard Phillips.

Representatives of City Council on Hospital and Other Boards — continued

NORTH TORONTO COMMUNITY CORPORATION — Controller Allen and Aldermen Nash and Newman.

OUR LADY OF MERCY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES — Alderman George Phillips.

RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL — Controller Cornish and Alderman Clifton.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—Alderman Kucherepa.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL — Controllers Allen and Cornish.

TORONTO EAST GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Summerville and Waters.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Dennison, Givens, Parry, Howard Phillips and Robinson.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL — Aldermen Chambers and Orliffe.

WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE — Board of Directors of — Controllers Cornish and Allen and Alderman Waters.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL — Alderman Newman.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Head of Department *Deputy*

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall. EM. 6-8411

Nathan Phillips, Q.C.,
Mayor.

Executive Assistant
F. C. Hamilton,
24 Heddington Ave.,
HU. 9-8116

Assessment

(See Metropolitan Toronto, page 265)

Audit

Room 303, City Hall

EM. 6-8411 and EM. 3-6745

R. A. Stephenson,
City Auditor,
122 Mavety Street,
RO. 9-7927.

J. F. H. Connor,
57 Tower Drive,
Scarboro,
PL. 5-2933.

Buildings

11th Floor, City Hall Annex

465 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411

F. E. Wellwood,
196 Coldstream Ave.,
HU. 8-0439.

Ronald H. Milne,
29 Ashgrove Place,
Don Mills,
HI. 4-1764.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Geo. A. Weale,
City Clerk,
354 Beresford Ave.,
RO. 7-8120.

C. E. Norris,
6 Preston Place,
HU. 9-4629.

Secretary to Board of Control —
Seely W. Eakins,
144 Barton Avenue,
LE. 2-5857.

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide St. W. EM. 3-3579.

Enquiry *EM. 3-2138*
Alarms of fire *EM. 3-2133*

Leonard Leigh,
Chief, Fire Dept.,
11 Douglas Avenue,
MO. 8580.

F. Coakwell,
118 Redpath Avenue,
HU. 9-7552.

Health

City Hall Annex
465 Bay Street. EM. 6-6481.
City Ambulance. EM. 3-5678-9.

Dr. L. A. Pequegnat,
Med. Off. of Health,
1211 Avenue Road,
Apt. 2,
HU. 9-8223.

Dr. A. R. J. Boyd,
84 Colin Avenue,
HU. 9-1378.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Wallace G. Angus, Q.C.,
City Solicitor,
127 Highbourne Road,
HU. 9-9122.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.,
279 Glengrove
Ave. W.,
HU. 9-2240.

Corporation Counsel —
F. A. A. Campbell, Q.C.,
278 Lytton Blvd.,
HU. 8-0268.

Municipal Abattoir

Foot of Tecumseth Street. EM. 8-6169.

Earl E. Hunt, Comm., 2 Norlington Drive,
Willowdale
HI. 4-8820

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.

Geo. T. Bell,
Commissioner,
111 Prennan Avenue,
BE. 1-6471.

W. W. Jones,
28 Rockingham Dr.,
BE. 1-5928.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, Director, 88 Ferris Road

Police

Headquarters: 149 College Street. EM. 3-2121.

John Chisholm,
Chief,
41 Indian Grove,
EM. 3-2121.

Albert E. Lee,
Deputy Chief,
324 Russell Hill Road,
MO. 4819.

Property

Room 14, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Woods,
Commissioner,
149 Hillhurst Blvd.,
HU. 9-1573.

Harry H. Rogers,
470 Castlefield Ave.,
MA. 1367.

Public Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street. EM. 8-1081.

Howard S. Rupert,
Commissioner,
160 Cortleigh Blvd.,
HU. 8-9116.

Cecil W. Armstrong,
77 Wellesley St. E.,
WA. 3-4891.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Herbert M. Moore, Director, 6 Bracken Ave.,
OX. 1-2323.

Real Estate Division

Room 202, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

David Alexander, Director, 324 Cranbrooke Ave.,
RE. 2617.

Street Cleaning

Ground Floor, West Corridor, City Registry Office Building, 90 Albert Street. EM. 4-6143.

Harold D. Bradley,
Commissioner,
240 Oriole Parkway,
MA. 7201.

Grant E. Taylor,
21 Coldstream Ave.,
HU. 8-2507.

Surveying Division

10th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.

A. Douglas Ford, City Surveyor, 78 Heathcote Ave., North York (Willowdale), HI. 7-7420

Traffic Division

5th Floor Manning Chambers, 72 Queen Street West. EM. 6-8411.

H. R. Burton, City Traffic Engineer,
56 Langmuir Cres.,
RO. 7-6413.

Treasury

Room 104, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Ross R. Gillespie,
City Treasurer,
118 Montgomery Ave.,
HU. 8-9757.

W. M. Campbell,
63 Harding Blvd.,
OX. 1-5308.

Works

Room 10, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Clement Edwards,
City Engineer,
58 Whitehall Road,
WA. 1-9994.

Davison Sutherland,
175 Roxborough Dr.,
WA. 1-5234.

COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar — Room 219, City Hall

C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Ave., GL. 3045

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street. EM. 3-5670

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George St., WA. 2-1200

Secretary — Edward Armour, 116 Park Home Ave., Willowdale, BA. 5-2991.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall, EM. 6-8411. 377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell,
15 Ormsby Crescent,
OR. 5544.

Egerton Lovering,
421 Glencairn Ave.,
OR. 6842.

Samuel Factor,
493 Spadina ~~Ave.~~ Rd.
MO. 2222.

Alfred H. Young,
2837 Yonge Street,
HU. 1-2315.

Frank Denton,
16 Killarney Road,
HU. 9-5621.

J. Ambrose Shea,
46 Castle Knock Rd.
MA. 2972.

Frank G. J. McDonagh,
69 Cheritan Avenue,
MO. 1967.

Farquhar J. Macrae,
211 Forest Hill Road,
HU. 1-2540.

Judges' Secretary —

Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Ave., OX. 1-8153.

Office — EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Blvd., HU. 8-8282.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

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J. Bowman Galbraith, 2199 Harcourt Cres., Applewood Acres, Port Credit, AT. 9-1385.

C. W. Ecclestone, Mississauga Road, Port Credit, CR. 8-3011.

Stanton B. Hogg, 7 Moccasin Trail, Don Mills P.O.

Family Court

Registry Office, 90 Albert Street. EM. 6-8631.

Judge

V. Lorne Stewart, 33 Benmachree Dr., Port Credit, CR. 8-8156.

Deputy Judges

John G. Grudeff — Norman K. Bennett

J. H. Rose, Clerk

First Division Court

Room 316, City Hall

Clerk — Miss F. M. Flanagan, 1084 Avenue Road, HU. 8-2805.

Deputy — Mrs. E. Flett.

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall, east corridor. EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Blvd., CE. 1-5309.

Magistrates

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

Frederick C. Gullen, Q.C., 38 Avoca Avenue, WA. 3-9656.

Walter W. McKeown, Q.C., 24 Brendan Road, MA. 9952.

John L. Prentice, Q.C., 113 Heddington Avenue, North York, OR. 1855.

Charles A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, 38 Prince Arthur Avenue, WA. 3-6917.

Assistant Registrar, Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaughnessy, 8 The Maples, Bain Ave., RI. 1335.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114 City Hall. EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

J. D. Conover, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

John F. Gillis, 224 St. George Street, WA. 3-9444.

D. J. Ogle, 156 Winona Drive, LE. 2-6850.

R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, MO. 5632.

Special Examiners

357 Bay Street. EM. 3-9605 and EM. 3-9938.

Patricia Foy Singer Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Ian McLean Macdonell

Registrar — Room 111, City Hall. *EM. 6-8411*

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Blvd., HU. 8-8282.

Deputy

George P. McHugh, 6 Edge Park Ave., PL. 5-4887.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chestnut Streets. EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, MA. 2233.

Deputies

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, LE. 4-3915.

Ernest Lynn, 90 Hillcrest Drive, LE. 5-1345.

William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Ave., HU. 9-4631.

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Arthur W. Knapp, 101 Soudan Avenue, HU. 9-5162.

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

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(E&P)	Con. Brand	(P)	Ald. Orliffe
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(W)	Ald. Givens	(W)	Ald. Waters

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(H) Mayor W. A. Edwards, Mimico.
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(W) Reeve H. G. Simpson, East York.

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(P)	*Planning and Parks*	*W. B. Lewis*

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

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J. T. Bonham, Swansea
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Separate School Representatives

F. J. Boland
Geo. C. Power

Executive Secretary — W. J. McCordic.

Office — 10 Eglinton Avenue East. MA. 6585.

METROPOLITAN SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

Ward		Ward	
1	M. J. Duggan	6	Mrs. Gertrude Dunn
2	**G. Godin,** Chr.	7	Jas. G. Culnan
3	Right Rev. B. Kyte	8	Right Rev. D. O'Connor
4	E. T. Duggan, Q.C.		
5	Rev. W. L. Gavard		

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

9 Rt. Rev. Hugh Callaghan
10 J. W. Heary
11 F. P. Walsh
12 Rt. Rev. Basil Markle
13 Dr. J. J. Andrachuck
14 Geo. B. Heenan
15 A. N. McMullen

Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer — John Middleweek.

Office — 477 Jarvis Street. WA. 3-2403, 4, 5.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

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Hiram E. McCallum, Vice-Chairman

Dr. Unsworth Jones
H. C. Doughty
Samuel J. Kelner
J. Wilson Berry
Cecil R. Forsyth
C. J. Woolsey
F. G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
W. B. Lewis
Mrs. Mary Temple
F. C. Stinson

Director of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer — M. V. Jones.

Offices — 133 Richmond St. W., Room 207. EM 6-6263.

Toronto Transit Commission

(Appointed by Metropolitan Council)

Allan A. Lamport, Chairman

J. Ardagh Scythes, Vice-Chairman
Clive M. Sinclair, Q.C., Com.
Wm. G. Russell, Com.
Chas. A. Walton, Com.

General Manager — W. E. P. Duncan.

Secretary and Director of Public Information — H. E. Pettett.

Offices — 35 Yonge Street. EM. 8-7611.

Toronto and York Roads Commission

(How Appointed — see page 81)

R. E. Bales, Chairman

N. W. Long, Vice-Chr.
F. A. Lundy
A. K. Graham, Q.C.
C. Earle Toole

Secretary-Treasurer — J. L. Smith.

Chief Engineer — A. J. Rettie.

Office — Newmarket. Telephone 757.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner — A. J. B. Gray, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 341.

Auditor — G. H. Glennie, 185 Bloor St. E., WA. 4-8781.

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

Civil Defence — Co-ordinator — Wm. J. Koopman, 280 Davenport Road, WA. 4-9761.

Clerk — W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide St. E., EM. 8-3851.

Commissioner of Finance — G. A. Lascelles, 185 Bloor Street E., WA. 4-8781.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing — R. J. Smith, 350 Christie Street, LE. 1-5771.

Commissioner of Works and Roads Commissioner — Leslie B. Allan, 20 Eglinton Avenue E., HU. 1-6171.

Parks Commissioner — T. W. Thompson, 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 272.

Personnel Officer — G. W. Noble, 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Locals 204, 205.

Solicitor — C. Frank Moore, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 509.

Traffic Engineer — S. Cass, 153 St. Clair Ave. W., WA. 3-7339.

Commissioner and Co-ordinating Officer of Courts of Revision — J. A. R. Mason, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 529.

Governor of Jail — R. H. Paterson, 550 Gerrard Street East, GL. 2496, Office GL. 2498.

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N
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C.N.R.
OLD WESTON RD
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DAVENPORT
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COLLEGE
PARKSIDE DR
RONCESVALLES AV
LANSDOWNE
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4
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